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British Parliament Backs EEC Role By a 396-170 Vote

LONDON, April 9.—Parliament carried a motion tonight, by a majority, urging the public to vote in the June referendum for to stay in the European Economic Community.

Prices Soar in Wall Street

NEW YORK, April 9 (UPI).—Prices rose dramatically on the New York Stock Exchange. The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 10 points on a trading volume of 18.1 million shares.

Oil Reaches Record on Safety Fund

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI).—The oil-price dialogue on the Senate floor tonight moved toward a compromise that would resolve the dispute between industrial and developing nations and pave the way for a world energy conference this summer.

Prices at the preparatory session here said that the main dividing line between the two sides over the actual conference was confined to energy questions or broadened to cover distribution of other raw materials.

Mr. Heath said that the issue at stake is "the future peace, prosperity and freedom of this country and Western Europe."

It took a temporary coalition between pro-market Labor members and most of the opposition Conservatives and Liberals to do it.

The swift dismissal of Mr. Heffer, a 53-year-old left-winger, as minister of state in the Industry Department, came after he defied a ruling by Mr. Wilson that ministers should not speak against the government in the debate.

Rebel Is Cheered

Mr. Heffer, who has been in trouble before—when he opposed the government last year over its arms sales to Chile—was cheered by many Laborites when he said that Britain should leave the EEC.

Parliamentary analysts said that seven members of Mr. Wilson's 23-member Cabinet voted against the government line, but none was disciplined because all avoided speaking out against party policy during the debate.

According to an unofficial breakdown, 145 Laborites voted against the government while 133 voted for the motion. The rest of the 318 Labor members abstained or were absent. The anti-market voters included seven of Mr. Wilson's Cabinet.

Although it was a vote free of the party whip, the split showed that Mr. Wilson faces more trouble and bitterness as he tries to keep Britain in Europe and avoid a major party crisis.

A consolation for the government is in a report to be published in tomorrow's Daily Telegraph, showing that more than half of 900 persons interviewed in a Gallup Poll intended to vote for staying in Europe.

Despite a pro-market speech during the debate by Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher, eight Conservatives voted against the EEC. Other anti-EEC votes were cast by 11 Scottish and Welsh Nationalists and six Ulster Unionists.

Former Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath—who led Britain into Europe—made his first speech in the House since being ousted as party leader by Mrs. Thatcher in elections two months ago.

He attacked the fears that Britain may lose their ancient independence by staying in Europe.

"The sacrifice of sovereignty—if you like to put it in an extreme form—or the sharing of sovereignty, is fully justified," he declared.

Mr. Heath said that the issue at stake is "the future peace, prosperity and freedom of this country and Western Europe."

British withdrawal, "undoubtedly," would mean loss of our political influence, loss of trade, loss of jobs, and certainly a massive loss of investment," Mr. Heath said.

He said that if Britain stayed in the community it would be able to influence Europe and Europe would be able to influence the world. This is the only way to maintain the effective unity of the West, he said.

But there are great problems. With almost 900,000 Algerian workers in France, both sides have blocked further migration—Algeria because it alleges racism in France and France because it



REFUGEES—South Vietnamese arrive by means of private boats in Vung Tan, about 60 miles southeast of Saigon.

Saigon Reports Repulsing Reds Near Capital

SAIGON, April 9 (AP).—The Viet Cong military command said that government troops today pushed North Vietnamese forces out of the provincial capital of Xuan Loc, 40 miles east of Saigon, and destroyed four tanks.

The North Vietnamese attacked before dawn and penetrated Xuan Loc in the first drive on a major city in the Saigon region in the current Communist-led offensive.

An unofficial source claimed that as many as 300 North Vietnamese had been killed in the fighting, but there was no confirmation, and the figure generally was felt to be high.

Meanwhile, in Cambodia, Khmer Rouge insurgents yesterday cut the country's main overland supply route with Thailand and pressed toward Phnom Penh from three directions, military sources reported.

The attack on Xuan Loc, the capital of Long Khanh Province, began after a 2,000-round artillery barrage. Street fighting was reported around a church and the bus station, and later field reports said that most of the North Vietnamese had been driven from the city, leaving small pockets of resistance.

The battle of Xuan Loc was seen as a test on whether the demoralized South Vietnamese

Army could make an effective stand after its retreat from the northern and central provinces during the last five weeks. However, it was too early to tell whether the attack on Xuan Loc was the start of an offensive against Saigon itself.

Xuan Loc is the headquarters of the 18th Infantry Division and an armored unit which have been under heavy North Vietnamese pressure for several weeks.

Other Communist forces overran Thien Giang, a district capital near one of the Saigon government's few remaining footholds on the central coast, and made a number of smaller attacks in the Mekong Delta. Most of the delta fighting was reported between 70 and 120 miles southwest of Saigon.

East of Saigon

Thien Giang is 100 miles east of Saigon and 10 miles north of Phan Thiet, the capital of Binh Thuan Province.

Military sources claimed that government militiamen and air and artillery strikes killed 150 North Vietnamese during the first waves of attacks on the town, but were unable to withstand further attacks.

North Vietnam's Foreign Ministry charged that a large U.S. naval task force assembled off the Vietnamese coast "allegedly to evacuate Americans in South Vietnam is actually aimed at interfering in South Vietnam in an attempt to save the Nguyen Van Thieu clique and prolong the war."

It said that the U.S. evacuation of Vietnamese refugees from areas abandoned by the Saigon regime to the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong was a "brutal crime," and that the United States had "hoodwinked and agitated public opinion in the world and induced a number of countries and international organizations to take part in this criminal plan."

In Saigon, the leader of the officially recognized Buddhist

Viet Cong Promotes Palace-Raid Pilot

SAIGON, April 9 (AP).—The Viet Cong said tonight that the fighter pilot who bombed Saigon yesterday later landed at a Viet Cong-held airfield.

A spokesman for the Viet Cong delegation to the Joint Military Commission in Saigon said that the flier was promoted from lieutenant to captain and given the "Liberation Distinction Service Order Second Class."

He declined to give the exact location of where the plane had landed.

South Vietnamese authorities

earlier had identified the pilot as Lt. Nguyen Thanh Trung, who was stationed at Bien Hoa, 15 miles north of Saigon. He had taken off on a routine mission in support of South Vietnamese ground troops, but turned to Saigon to strike at the palace, they said.

The President and his family were unhurt in the attack, and Mr. Thieu later asserted that he would stay in power despite demands that he quit.

After making the bomb run, the plane, a South Vietnamese Air Force F-5 fighter-bomber, vanished. There had been widespread speculation that the

pilot flew to a nearby country, landed in Viet Cong-controlled territory or perhaps crashed at sea.

The Viet Cong spokesman would give no further details, saying only that the pilot had landed at "one of the airfields of the PRG (Provisional Revolutionary Government)."

There has been no explanation of the pilot's motives in carrying out the palace attack, but first indications are that he acted alone. There was no other anti-Thieu movement on the palace and no sign that the attack was part of an organized coup.

To Visit Kissinger Next Week

Allon Plans to Seek Peace-Talk Revival

JERUSALEM, April 9 (AP).—Foreign Minister Yigal Allon will go to the United States next week in an effort to persuade Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to resume his Middle East peace mission, the government announced.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said Mr. Allon would meet Mr. Kissinger in Washington. No date was given.

"You can take this as a movement toward renewing the talks," a senior official said.

The meeting also signified "some easing of the tension" between Israel and the United States that developed after Mr. Kissinger's efforts for an Egyptian-Israeli agreement broke down on March 23, the official said.

The spokesman said Mr. Allon

would go to the United States on a fund-raising mission for Israel and would confer with Mr. Kissinger at the latter's request.

Mr. Allon's trip was announced a day after qualified Israeli sources said that government policy-makers were considering a new offer of withdrawing from territory in the Sinai Desert to promote a second-stage peace pact with Egypt.

Officials said today that Mr. Allon would carry various ideas to Washington on how to reach the agreement that Mr. Kissinger's 18-day shuttle failed to achieve. Israel last month demanded a formal Egyptian pledge to refrain from war in exchange for a Sinai withdrawal, and Mr. Kissinger's efforts collapsed. In Israel's view, when Egypt refused to make such a declaration.

Kissinger Meets Envoy

In Washington, Mr. Kissinger summoned Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinits for a lengthy talk yesterday.

The 1 1/2-hour session at the State Department ran longer than planned and kept a score of African ambassadors waiting for their own scheduled meeting with Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Dinits told newsmen later: "We have not in our own mind foreclosed the possibility that an American initiative should be continued if it should become feasible. But it isn't for Israel to decide."

Earlier, Mr. Kissinger's spokesman, Robert Anderson, said that there was no basis for published reports that the secretary may be returning to the Middle East to try to resurrect his Sinai mediation effort.

"The parties want us to continue our efforts," Mr. Anderson said. "But thus far, we haven't received any indication of exactly how our efforts might best be continued."

Mr. Kissinger's mediation broke down last month when Egypt

Ford Says U.S. Set No Private Saigon Accord

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI).—President Ford assured Democratic and Republican leaders today that, after inspecting the records of the Nixon administration, he had found no private agreements between the United States and South Vietnam.

During the inspection, Mr. Ford reviewed what presidential Press Secretary Ron Nessen termed today as "confidential exchanges" in which former President Richard Nixon promised Saigon that the United States would "react vigorously" to major violations of the Paris peace agreement by North Vietnam.

Mr. Nessen emphasized that, in substance, "these private exchanges did not differ from what was stated publicly."

Mr. Ford apparently saw no real conflict between his denial of secret agreements and Mr. Nessen's reference to "confidential exchanges," since the substance of the confidential exchanges had been made public.

No Hidden Chapters

Mr. Ford's comment was made public by Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., who attended the session with the President. Rep. Anderson added: "There are no hidden chapters yet to be revealed."

The disclosures were made a day after Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., charged in a speech on the Senate floor that "secret agreements" had been made between the Nixon administration and South Vietnam and had called on President Ford to make them public.

Sen. Jackson said today Mr. Nessen's statement was "only a partial disclosure" and that Congress must "obtain all the relevant papers."

It was in answer to questions about Sen. Jackson's speech that Mr. Nessen read a statement which said, in part:

"Assurances to the Republic of Vietnam as to U.S. assistance and U.S. enforcement of the Paris agreement were stated clearly and publicly by President Nixon."

Economic Military

"The publicly stated policy and intention of the United States government to continue to provide adequate economic and military assistance to react vigorously to major violations of the Paris agreement reflected confidential exchanges between the Nixon administration and President (Nguyen Van) Thieu at the time."

Repeatedly asked whether the assurances included the possibility of U.S. military intervention, Mr. Nessen said, "I just don't have any idea what the intention was."

The press secretary said that "the whole thing is moot" because of a 1973 law barring further U.S. military action in Southeast Asia without prior congressional approval, except to protect American lives.

To his brief statement, Mr. Nessen said, "The law of 1973, of course, ruled out the possibility of American military reaction to violations of the agreement."

Implied in the statement and the answer to questions was the possibility that Mr. Nixon had considered intervening militarily against North Vietnamese forces.

The White House made available copies of statements made to

Giscard Hints Demand for Thieu to Quit

Urges Vietnam Talks Noted in Paris Pact

PARIS, April 9 (AP).—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing implicitly demanded the resignation of South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu today.

Addressing a French cabinet meeting at the Elysée Palace, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the only possible solution of the Vietnam problem was the urgent implementation of Article 13 of the Paris peace agreements which provides for political talks "in a spirit of reconciliation" among the Viet Cong, the Saigon government and neutralist representatives.

To make such talks possible, the French leader added, "the political authority in Saigon must be exclusively in the hands of personalities who have made known their determination to put into effect" the provisions of Article 13.

The Saigon government has consistently opposed the tripartite concept established under Article 13.

Bonn Aids for Saigon

BONN, April 9 (AP).—Rejecting "anti-American agitation" against worldwide U.S. responsibilities, Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher announced cabinet approval today of \$4.5 million worth of humanitarian aid for Saigon.

He said the grant will bring West German aid to Vietnam this year to 25 million marks, second only to that of the United States.

Mr. Genscher made the announcement during a parliamentary debate called to discuss Southeast Asian developments, which have raised doubts over America's reliability as an ally.

"The basis for our security is and remains the defensive alliance to which we belong," Mr. Genscher told applauding lawmakers, adding that West Germany will permit nobody to endanger its "relationship of trust" to the United States.

British Aid

LONDON, April 9 (UPI).—The government said today it is stepping up relief for Vietnam and Cambodia to a million pounds (\$2.4 million).

It said that the main need is to help orphan children in Vietnam and Cambodia, rather than to fly them to other countries.



AFTER ROCKET ATTACK—Smoke drifts toward planes parked at Phnom Penh's Pochentong Airport following bombardment by the Khmer Rouge on Tuesday. Such rocket and artillery shelling have occurred regularly.

By U.S.-Japan Team

Studies of A-Bomb Survivors Go On 30 Years After Blasts

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, April 9 (WP).—After atomic bombs were dropped almost 30 years ago on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, scientists feared that the intense radiation would cause long-term medical damage, including a generation of deformed children and increased cases of cancer.

Since 1947, teams of Japanese and American scientists have watched survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and their children in one of the largest medical studies ever conducted for signs of this damage.

As expected, they found increased cancer rates in survivors—some of them just beginning to show. But genetic abnormalities that would lead to deformities have not materialized in the first generation of children.

Now the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission (ABCC)—financed 95 per cent by the U.S. government and 5 per cent by Japan—has gone out of business, replaced by a joint American-Japanese foundation based in Hiroshima.

The \$81-million study on the effects of radiation was started in 1947 by President Harry Truman for humanitarian and scientific purposes.

Unique Opportunity
"It was a unique opportunity," said Seymour Jablon, the National Academy of Sciences liaison with the program. "It would have been shameful to have done this much damage and then walk away without trying to get some good out of it."

Aside from determining some long-term consequences of atomic attack, figures developed by the ABCC relating ill effects to distance from the blast have been used to set radiation standards.

From the residents of the two Japanese cities at the time of the bombing, the ABCC picked 110,000 for the study. Of that group, 20,000 volunteers were given complete checkups every two years.

The potential genetic damage from the radiation was the first concern of the ABCC scientists. "People were very worried about what was going to happen to them and their children," Mr. Jablon said.

"There were widely varied predictions in the first several years" as to the extent of the genetic damage, said Dr. James Neel, the first director of the ABCC and now a geneticist at the University of Michigan.

Some scientists went so far as to talk about a generation of monsters and two-headed children.

Although the geneticists found a large number of chromosome breaks and other genetic malformations, the number of deformed children was not much greater than the normal range.

"At the moment," Dr. Neel

said, "there are two possible genetic effects of the bomb. One is a small change in the sex ratio, just on the borderline of what we call significant, and the other is a possible slight increase in the mortality of children born to irradiated survivors."

"In general, though, the news is reassuring. But we geneticists worry that we only see a fraction of the total effects in the first generation."

Now geneticists are suggesting that new techniques developed since the first studies were completed be used to clarify any lingering doubts of genetic effects for future generations. The new foundation will consider these studies.

There is no question, however, that children born to women pregnant at the time of the blasts—especially those in the first three months of pregnancy—were directly affected by the radiation. Many were born with small heads, and others were born mentally retarded, or had impaired growth.

Slightly Smaller

Children under 10 who got large doses of radiation grew up slightly smaller than other Japanese children.

The most dramatic findings were in the area of cancer. Leukemia, a cancer known to be induced by radiation, increased by as much as 30 times the normal rate in some groups who received large doses. This increase reached a peak in 1963 and has been declining since.

While early evidence indicated little increase in the breast-cancer rate among survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, a study by the late Dr. Douglas McGregor of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Kansas City shows that women who received large doses of radiation have an increased risk of breast cancer.

These extra cases began showing themselves in 1955, Mr. Jablon said, and it looks as if the number of excess breast-cancer cases will be about the same as the number of excess leukemia cases. But the number of breast-cancer cases is increasing while leukemia cases are declining.

Moreover, Mr. Jablon said, women who were 10 to 19 years old at the time of the bombing appear to run six times the risk of developing breast-cancer. Children who were under 9 run a greater risk for all cancers, but no breast-cancer has developed.

"One reason we go on year after bloody year," Mr. Jablon said, "is we don't know what's going to happen to those children when they get to the age when cancer develops."



IN TAIPEI—The widow of Chiang Kai-shek and the generalissimo's eldest son, Premier Chiang Ching-kuo, watch procession take the former President's body to Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, where it is to lie in state until his funeral, scheduled for April 16.

West Agrees on Fund to Aid Countries Hurt by Oil Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

demonstrated that they have exhausted all other possible avenues toward a solution.

The agreement was inspired by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as part of his drive for a united front by the industrial nations caught in the energy crisis. It was signed by all but one of the countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The 24th OECD member, Turkey, has indicated that it will sign before the end of May.

At a news conference, Stephen Morris, chief economist for the OECD, described the pact as "perhaps the first really large financial agreement since the breakdown of the system of fixed exchange rates."

In this, he was echoed by Treasury Secretary William Simon, who led the U.S. delegation at the signing ceremony.

"The agreement is a monument to international cooperation in financial affairs, and I'm proud of the role that the United States

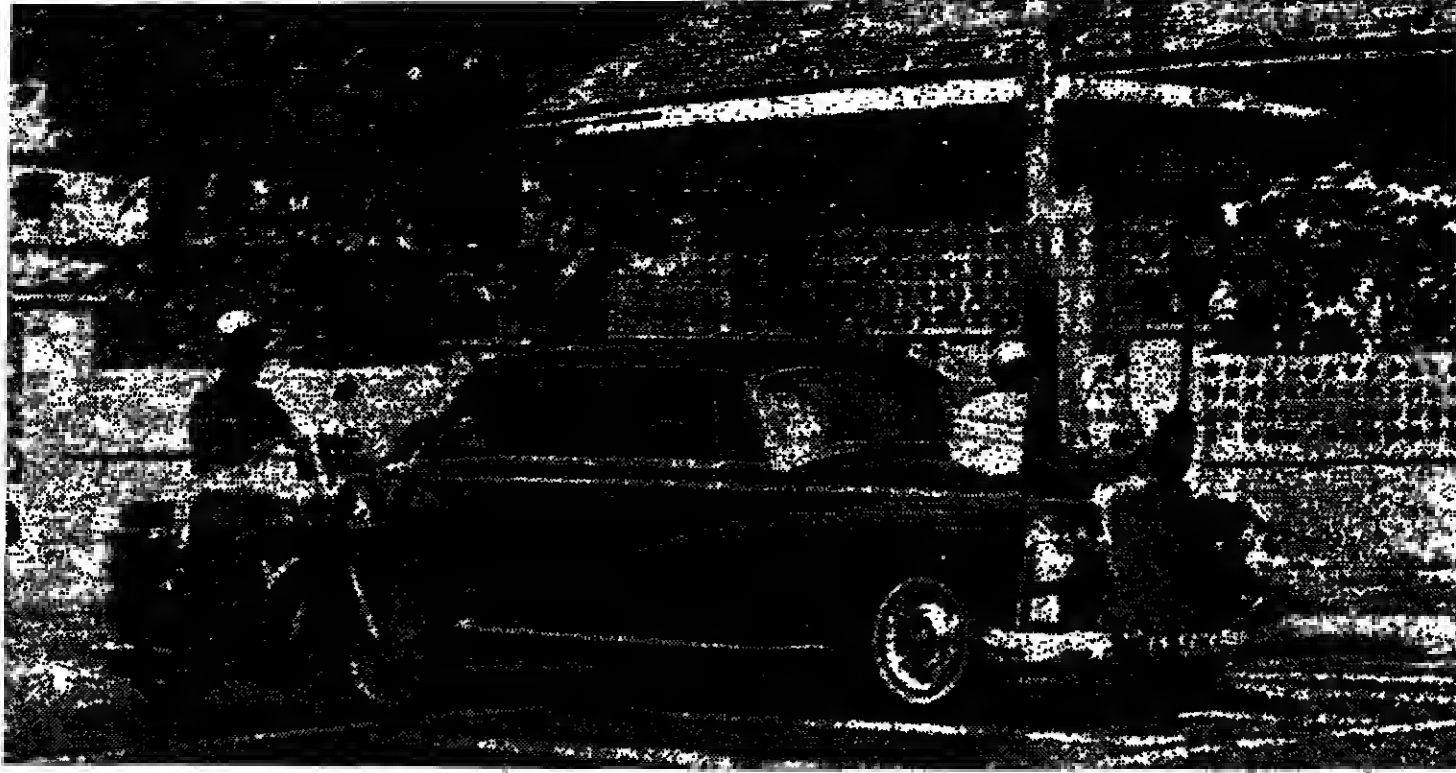
played in initiating the agreement," Mr. Simon said.

Those states in the "safety net" are committed to contribute to the fund according to a formula based on their gross national product and their foreign trade. This makes the United States the biggest contributor, with an obligation of 27.5 per cent of the total of \$6.9 billion.

Other major contributors will be West Germany, with 12.5 per cent (\$3.1 billion), and Japan, with 11.7 per cent (\$2.9 billion).

For most decisions on loans from the fund, there will be a requirement of a two-thirds approval of the votes allotted to the members. Each country has a weighted vote matched to the size of its fund contribution.

Mr. Morris said that the fund will be financed through borrowing in the international capital market. He added that this should assist in the recycling of so-called petrodollars—the vast sums being accumulated by the oil-producing countries since the price of petroleum began to soar 18 months ago.



IN SAIGON—President Nguyen Van Thieu is escorted to the presidential palace for a meeting with his advisers a day after the palace was bombed by a pilot who reportedly landed his plane in territory held by the Viet Cong.

News Analysis

U.S. Experts Feel Major Drive on Saigon Will End War

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, April 9 (NYT).—U.S. military analysts believe that the North Vietnamese command has recovered from its surprise offensive against Saigon, followed by shelling and rocketing and by commando raids into the other city. Hanoi may believe that such tactics would bring down the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu and lead to capitulation.

South Vietnamese intelligence reports, relayed to Washington, say that a major drive against the capital is imminent. U.S. sources

are not so certain. They believe that Hanoi is preparing for either of two situations.

The first, and from the North's standpoint the most economic, is an encirclement of Saigon, followed by shelling and rocketing and by commando raids into the other city. Hanoi may believe that such tactics would bring down the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu and lead to capitulation.

"They may give those tactics a try for three or four days, even a week," an officer said. "They don't lose much and, if Thieu is kicked out, they probably will get the city virtually intact at bargain prices."

The other situation envisages stiffening resistance by the Saigon government forces, their reinforcement by troops straggling in from the north and, consequently, a major Communist drive to take the city.

Every day sees the Communists massing more artillery and armor in the Saigon region. At the same time, the sources said, operations in the Mekong Delta are isolating Saigon from its chief source of rice.

One of the reasons the Communists have been able to pour troops into the Saigon region without effective air interference is a U.S. decision of 1972, the sources said.

The United States decided then not to provide Saigon with any long-range strike aircraft. Consequently, there have been no deep strikes against armored and artillery formations moving southward in the last eight days.

The decision was based on concern that the Saigon government might use such planes to bomb Hanoi and Haiphong.

Long-Range Aircraft

Today, with territory pared to the Saigon sector and the Mekong Delta, only long-range aircraft can effectively bomb Communist forces moving through the northern province and along the coast road.

Such strikes could be effective, the sources said, because it is believed that most Communist anti-aircraft formations have moved south.

The F-4 fighters and the A-7 fighter-bombers that represent the attacking power of a sharply reduced Saigon Air Force are incapable of hitting targets at long range. The air force, the sources said, already has the urgent mission of operating against the forces concentrating in the Saigon area.

The government's prospects for a military recovery sufficient to hold Saigon against a major offensive are believed to depend to a considerable degree upon a revival of the air force.

Until the air arm shows more

aggressiveness, the sources said, the Communists can continue to make dispositions for an offensive, with unimpaired precision.

Only fighter-bombers attacking the armored formations and the supply depots are regarded as capable of upsetting the schedule.

Not Recovered

Few sources expected such an air effort by the Saigon forces. The air force, they reported, has not recovered from its losses of pilots, planes and material in the north and in the Central Highlands.

Almost four weeks after the start of the campaign, air force commanders continue to report shortages of spare parts and slow

maintenance. Saigon still has a reservoir of pilots, the sources said, but their effectiveness is limited without efficient logistical support.

The North Vietnamese aircraft have somewhat longer ranges than those in the Saigon force, but the sources considered that at the moment the planes were too far away to play more than a token role in the campaign.

They said that, in the event of stiff resistance around Saigon, Hanoi could move its planes to bases closer to the battle.

U.S. military aid to Saigon does not appear likely to turn the tide, according to experts who take a pessimistic view of the situation.

Saigon Reports It Repulsed Attack on City Near Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

church in South Vietnam broke with President Nguyen Van Thieu today and called for the President's resignation.

The defection of the Rev. Thinh Tam Chau, the patriarch

of the United Buddhist Church,

further isolated the President from the public support he had commanded.

Political sources said that a police crackdown on dissent continued yesterday and more opponents of the President went into hiding. The sources said secret police went to the homes of at least two opposition lawyers after a South Vietnamese Air Force pilot bombed the presidential palace yesterday.

But the politicians had been warned by friends and went into hiding before the police arrived.

"Survival, Hanoi"

A statement issued by the Buddhist leader said: "Faced with the survival and honor of the South Vietnamese armed forces and people, as a spiritual leader of Vietnamese Buddhism, I advise you, Mr. President, to publicly announce your resignation."

He gave the national leadership the opportunity to select a replacement as fixed by the Constitution.

Mr. Chan's faction, a minority, has long been the officially recognized Buddhist church here.

In Cambodia, the supply route cut by the insurgents was Route 5 linking the provincial capital of Battambang with the Thai border. Military sources said government forces launched a drive to reopen the route.

Fresh insurgent troops reportedly moved to the east bank of the Mekong River, across from Phnom Penh, and engaged in round-the-clock fighting with government troops. Military sources also reported insurgent pressure southeast of Phnom Penh and slight penetrations of the capital's northwest defense perimeter.

The 27-year-old conflict with Israel is the main reason for Egypt's economic plight. President Nasser's nationalizations and the high cost of his interventions in other Arab countries added to it.

Since 1967, Planning Minister Ismail Abdallah said recently, Egypt has spent \$35 billion for military purposes and has suffered an equal cost in war-related losses. He added that, during the same period, Egypt received less than \$900 million in financial aid from other Arabs.

This is a strong reason why Mr. Sadat wants peace and why he could not suddenly reverse his policy after U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's failure in negotiations.

Symbol of Hope

Apart from being a symbol of national pride, the Suez Canal now is a symbol of hope. It will bring hundreds of millions of dollars in currency and will feed, directly and indirectly, more than a million people in the rebuilt

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cities. It will also ease the strangulation of Cairo, whose infrastructure can scarcely support only about half its 7 million population.

To announce a dead-end to the peace efforts and allow the canal to slip again after it had been cleared would have been an impossible course for Mr. Sadat, a senior foreign diplomat said. He added that it would have been a signal to Egyptians that they are condemned to poverty.

The absence of definable political groups and basic dissent is due in part to Mr. Sadat's personality. He is a consensus man

Wants Share of Water

Iraq Tells Syria It Will To Ensure Use of Euphrate

BEIRUT, April 9 (UPI).—Iraq told Syria today that it would take whatever steps it deemed necessary to ensure the free flow of the Euphrates River, the subject of a dispute between the two countries.

A government statement carried by the Iraqi news agency said that Iraq "would take all measures to ensure our rights in the dispute caused by Syria's tapping of the Euphrates waters to run the hydroelectric plants of the Euphrates River Dam."

The river has been a subject of dispute between the two countries since 1966, when construction of the Soviet-financed dam was begun. Iraqi farmers, who depend on the river that flows from Syria into Iraq, complained that they were not getting their fair share of the water. The dispute reached a peak last year when the dam was completed and the amount of water reaching Iraq was further reduced.

Emergency Meeting
Several attempts at negotiating the dispute failed and Iraq, charging that Syria was ignoring the problem, last week requested an emergency meeting of the Arab League to mediate the dispute.

The statement said that Iraq would "hold Syria responsible for the serious results which harnessing the waters have on Iraqi farmers."

The aggravation of the dispute

was seen as part of a large rift between rival Syrian and Iraqi factions of the Ba'athist, the ruling party in both countries.

Syrian authorities last week arrested about 100 Ba'athists, including the head of the Syrian news agency on charges of support for Iraqi Ba'athist party line.

Diplomatic sources said the arrests may have part in retaliation for the step Iraq complained over the dispute.

In the first Syrian news, the complaint, the ruling newspaper, Al-Baath, accused the Iraqis of creating "many dangers" to draw attention of Iraqis away from problems.

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ing to Moscow Figures

et-U.S. Trade Declines
Russian Commerce Is Up

By Christopher S. Wren

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—With the Soviet Union in value by 36 per cent in the face of rising trade elsewhere in the United States dropped and to seventh place among trading partners with the Soviet Union.

According to Soviet trade statistics released today, the decline was the Soviet Union, the profits of higher prices, increased its world more than one-fourth to wind up with an surplus last year of nearly \$10 billion. The drop in Soviet-American trade by Soviet accounts amounted to \$587 million, a result almost entirely completion of deliveries grain purchased by the Union in 1973. There was slight evidence that it directly affected by un- over the trade agree- collapsed in January, Moscow declined to accept

asia Trims
in Output
dictions

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—Production in the Soviet Union this year is expected to be the largest harvest on record, culture Department says. 1975 farm production in the Soviet Union, including 10 months ago, include 10 million tons of grain. That is an increase of about 100 million tons over last year's 196.6 million tons, the second largest. The 1974 was 220 million tons.

retroactive projection of grain output for 1975 is on the Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service said. The report is published by the weekly issue of Foreign

report said that most of the crop goals are ambitious but not out of the "if the weather proves favorable." original five-year plan, the Union had set for 1975 in all sectors, including a strong emphasis on production. Those have been revised down- over, including a re- for meat and milk on this year. he report said that the goals "seem to represent realistic expectations from herd levels and feed sup- posed to an intentional from emphasis on the program."

ick, Cheap Test Used in U.S. to Spot Harmful Chemicals

by Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Americans exposed to an d total of 25,000 synthetic is and with hundreds of s introduced each year, s in government and in- are turning increasingly

Advantage Cited
The advantage of Dr. Ames's test, as described by scientists at a recent New York Academy of Sciences workshop, is that hundreds of chemicals can be simply, quickly and economically run through it, singling out those that should be subjected to further and far more costly and time-consuming animal tests.

With an estimated 80 to 90 per cent of human cancers caused directly or indirectly by substances in the environment, more and more attention is being focused on identifying potential hazards, eliminating those that are avoidable and controlling human exposure to those that must still be used.

For example, vinyl chloride, the plastic chemical that after 25

its Deny Any Wrongdoing
Case of Patricia Hearst

FRANCISCO, April 9 (AP)—Jack and Michael Scott, for questioning in the Hearst case, said today they "have done nothing and will refuse to coop- with authorities."

Scott did not say whether he met Miss Hearst. He news conference that he nor his wife would tell jury or the FBI anything in case. The Scotts re- answer questions at the

Scott did not refer in any a Pennsylvania farm at Miss Hearst and her comrades of the Sym- Liberation Army were be- o have used. Reports id that Mr. Scott rented so last summer.

opped Out of Sight
Scotts dropped out of sight after being linked in Scotts to Miss Hearst. Scotts said she and her hid out during the past cause "we felt we were and might be killed by sly-happy agents." officials declined to com-

the terms that Congress had linked to freer Soviet emigra- tion.

Trade With West Rises
Nonetheless, the United States was the only one of seven Western nations that did not increase its trade with the Soviet Union last year, while Soviet transac- tions with the West soared by nearly 50 per cent to account for almost a third of Moscow's for- eign trade in 1974.

Increased overall trade with the West involved 31 per cent of Soviet global commerce, the largest share since World War II. By comparison, the Soviet share of trade with other Communist countries dropped slightly from 54.4 per cent in 1973 to 54 per cent last year, although actual trade with the East bloc in- creased.

U.S. trade officials here re- ported that the bilateral trade balance was still running nearly 2 to 1 in favor of the United States but that the United States lost the \$1-billion edge it enjoyed in 1973. This was expected to have repercussions in U. S. busi- ness circles since it showed that the Soviet Union was improving its commercial ties with other Western countries at a time of trade difficulties with the United States.

The 1974 preliminary statistics, which were disclosed in the Economic Gazette, coincided with a review of foreign trade by the Soviet trade minister, Nikolai Fedokhin. He said that "we expect that the American side will take necessary measures to correct the existing situation" resulting from the absence of an effective trade agreement be- tween the two countries.

Meany Demands
U.S. Abandon Its
Détente Policies

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—Labor union leader George Meany, called on the United States yesterday to abandon its policies of détente and harden its diplomatic and military positions against the Communist world.

Citing recent Communist gain and U.S. policy reverses in Indo- china, the Middle East, Portugal and elsewhere, Mr. Meany said that "to deny that these disasters are interconnected is to take the first step backward—away from serious debate."

"Nobody will believe that these are separate, disembodied de- velopments that have no relation to our policies or to the overall policies of the Communist world. We don't need any more myths. We need a cold look at reality."

Although the 80-year-old pres- ident of the AFL-CIO has long been critical of U.S. policies em- bodied by détente, he has re- cently sharpened his language in response to events abroad.



SURROUNDED—Government students from Grand Rapids, Mich., and Atlanta got an on-the-spot lesson in their subject on Tuesday when they were greeted by President Ford outside the White House in its Rose Garden.

In U. of California Test

Straight A's Unlock the Gate for Group of Drug Convicts

By Robert Reinhold

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., April 9 (AP)—When grades for the quarter were disclosed at the University of California campus here the other day, a group of 18 students who live together learned they had compiled an overall average of 3.7, or nearly A. That would have been good news for most college students, but it was a source of special pride for the 18.

For they are convicted dope smugglers and dealers who are serving "beats" of up to eight years but are not behind bars. They can tell you how to hire South American "mules" to carry "loads" of cocaine through American customs and about the terror of what it is like to "fall" and get "locked down" for years in "the joint."

But these days they are more concerned with the academic fine points of botany, economic theory, social psychology and film-making. Except for curfew and travel limits, the 16 men and three women live without guard like other undergraduates here in small cheerful apartment cluster- ed around a cactus-bordered swimming pool.

The inmates, or "residents," are the vanguard of an unusual col- laboration between the university and the U.S. Bureau of Prisons.

Federal Policy
It is consonant with the latest federal prison policy to remove nonviolent inmates as soon as possible from the corruption of prison life and provide them with the social skills and educational

credentials needed to make it "on the streets."

The Santa Barbara program is perhaps more daring than most because it involves not parolees or probationers but full-time pris- oners who still have as much as a year to serve. If they suc- ceed they will never again see the inside of Lompoc Camp, the federal minimum-security facility about 50 miles from here where

Rockefeller Bars
Kennedy Probe

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—Vice-President Rockefeller has ruled out the possibility that the presidential panel probing the CIA's domestic activities would reopen the investigation into the assassination of Presi- dent John Kennedy.

"That would be entirely out- side of our problems," the Vice- President said when asked to comment on a recent statement by President Ford that "the Rockefeller commission may, if the facts seem to justify it, take a look at" the Warren commission's findings that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in assassinating the president in 1963.

Mr. Rockefeller acknowledged the previously reported fact that his commission was "taking a look to see if there was any pos- sible connection" of the CIA with the assassination. David Belin, director of the panel's staff, has stated that it has seen "no credible evidence" linking the agency to the killing.

investing hundreds of thousands of dollars in a substance only to find later that it causes cancer."

Quick, Efficient
"This test system has proved its capability of identifying po- tentially dangerous chemicals in a quick and efficient way," a scientist from the Stanford Re- search Institute told the work- shop. The institute has used the Ames test to evaluate hundreds of chemicals—including drugs, pesticides, food additives, dyes, photographic chemicals, and drinking-water contaminants—for government agencies and indus- try.

Known Risk
Thus far, in a test of 198 chem- icals of some known risk, Dr. Ames's test detected gene damage in 84 per cent of the 159 chem- icals in the sample known to be cancer-causing. Only 10 per cent of the 59 chemicals believed not to cause cancer actively damaged bacterial genes in the test.

The half-dye chemicals found active in the test are now being examined in higher organisms for their cancer-causing potential. At the academy workshop, Dr. Fred de Serres of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences said that Dr. Ames's test would "help indus- try establish priorities on which chemicals to develop, allowing industry to screen chemicals early in development instead of

some of the Watergate figures served sentences.

While it will be years before the project can be pronounced a success, in terms of cutting recid- ivism, the indications after a year are promising. Already several participants have gone on to jobs and further study. One, a former public school teacher, has found a career as a sculptor. Seven have straight-A records. Only one has been returned to prison, for marijuana possession.

"The immediate purpose is to get these people introduced to the educational system and to move on to productive lives," said Karl Borgstrom, assistant dean of students, "but we also hope it will serve as a model for other prisons."

U.S. Pays the Fees
Thus far, eligibility has been limited to the most trusted in- mates who have had at least two years of college and need ad- vanced courses unavailable at Lompoc. Tuition, room and board are paid by the federal govern- ment.

"This is the only working viable

alternative to prison I've seen," said Robert, the 35-year-old son of a middle-class family from White Plains, N.Y., whose hashish dealing has exposed him to the insides of both Greek and American prisons. He is studying film-making and hopes to form his own film business later.

Richard, 30, is serving the re- mainder of a 28-month term for failing to pay the federal tax on 100 pounds of marijuana he "im- ported" from Mexico. Majoring in psychology, he feels that the program has offered him an op- portunity to pull his life together again. "If society wants us to come back and lead useful lives, they should be behind us," he said. "Prison does nothing."

Steve, a 41-year-old black who is the oldest of the group, is only a year from a bachelor's degree in economics. The program has not only given him an education, he said, but also has allowed him to stay in close touch with his wife and four children in Los Angeles. After two quarters he has A's in all courses but one—black studies.

In Milk-Fund Bribery Case

7 Witnesses Presented by U.S.
To Back Connally's Accuser

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—Prosecutors presented a group of seven witnesses yesterday in an attempt to bolster the story of their main witness in the bribery trial of John Connally.

The witnesses appeared in rapid order after defense lawyer Edward Bennett Williams concluded a day-and-a-half cross-examina- tion of Jake Jacobsen, the man who says he gave the former treasury secretary two illegal gifts of \$5,000. The jury alle- gedly was given to Mr. Connally for his efforts in persuading the Nixon administration to raise milk price supports.

Mr. Williams got Jacobsen to admit he was uncertain about some details of his story, includ- ing whether there was a third gift of \$5,000.

But then prosecutors present- ed a hotel waiter, a bank clerk and others who supported various elements of Jacobsen's story. In 1971, Jacobsen asked for \$10,000 to give to Mr. Connally, said a former dairy lobbyist, Bob Lilly. He testified that he gave Jacobsen the money and later delivered another \$5,000. When Jacobsen said Mr. Connally wanted more, U.S. District Judge George Hart told jurors Lilly's testimony did not prove what Jacobsen eventually did with the cash.

In October, 1973, Lilly said, he told Watergate prosecutors about the money when he confessed to the illegal political activities of his organization, Associated Milk Producers Inc. of San Antonio, Texas. Jacobsen says this con- fession set in motion a cover-up of the bribe.

Telephone company records for Oct. 24 showed that a call was made to Jacobsen's phone, charged to Harold Nelson, Lilly's boss. Jacobsen said Mr. Nelson told him that Lilly had confessed. Lilly said he had told Mr. Nelson the previous day.

Phone records showed a call

House Votes Program
To Help the Elderly
WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—The House passed and sent to the Senate yesterday a bill authorizing \$2.6 billion for a four-year package of programs desig- ned to aid America's elderly. The vote was 377 to 19.

Besides extending assorted pro- grams of grants to states for community services and contin- uing nutrition projects, the bill bars discrimination in federal programs or activities on the basis of age.

was made that afternoon from Jacobsen's office in Austin to Mr. Connally's law office in Houston. Jacobsen said he told Mr. Con- nally about Lilly's confession.

Assistant head waiter Sammie Barnett of the Sheraton Crest Hotel in Austin testified that he delivered breakfast to Mr. Con- nally's room on Oct. 25. He said Jacobsen and Mr. Connally were there, apparently alone. Jacobsen said it was at this meeting that he and Mr. Connally agreed to claim that the \$10,000 had never left Jacobsen's bank vault.

Phone company records for Oct. 28 show a call was made from Mr. Connally's home to Jacobsen's home. Jacobsen said he is not sure of the date, but that Mr. Connally called him and they agreed to replace the \$10,000 with new money to fit the cover story.

Jacobsen testified that on Nov. 26 Mr. Connally gave him a sec- ond \$10,000, wrapped in news- paper, because the first batch of bills was too new to fit the cover story. They had been issued after Jacobsen was supposed to have put them in the bank vault, Jacobsen said.

Trial for Humphrey Aide
NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—A federal judge yesterday refused to dismiss an indictment accus- ing the 1970 campaign manager of Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., of arranging an illegal \$12,000 campaign contribution from Associated Milk Producers. Minneapolis lawyer Jack Chest- nut was ordered to stand trial May 5 on one count of willfully violating federal election laws.

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BELGIUM

Ghentish Gardeners
Ready Quinquennial

By Jan Sjöby

GHENT (REUTERS).—The Ghent quinquennial international exhibition—better known to professional and amateur gardeners around the world as the Floralia XXVII—will be officially opened April 28 by King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola. It will be a great day for the green-thumbed.

The modest figure "27" doesn't mean that the Ghent flower show is of relatively recent vintage. The show is, in effect, the exhibition (since 1809) of efforts of Ghentish gardeners.

The horticultural traditions in Flanders date back to the 16th century. Bishop Nicholas of St. Dorothy or even earlier, the men and women of the soil under their feet.

It is not surprising that the Ghentish gardeners have been particularly successful in the then-exotic plants of the tulip, the iris, the carnation and—of course—the poppy.

Ghentish gardeners as they call themselves—maintain that many of all those species are across the then-known world from the capital of the Netherlands, and they have to talk about their ancient "flower capital of the North" (a claim that may be divided by, among others, the Dutch and the English).

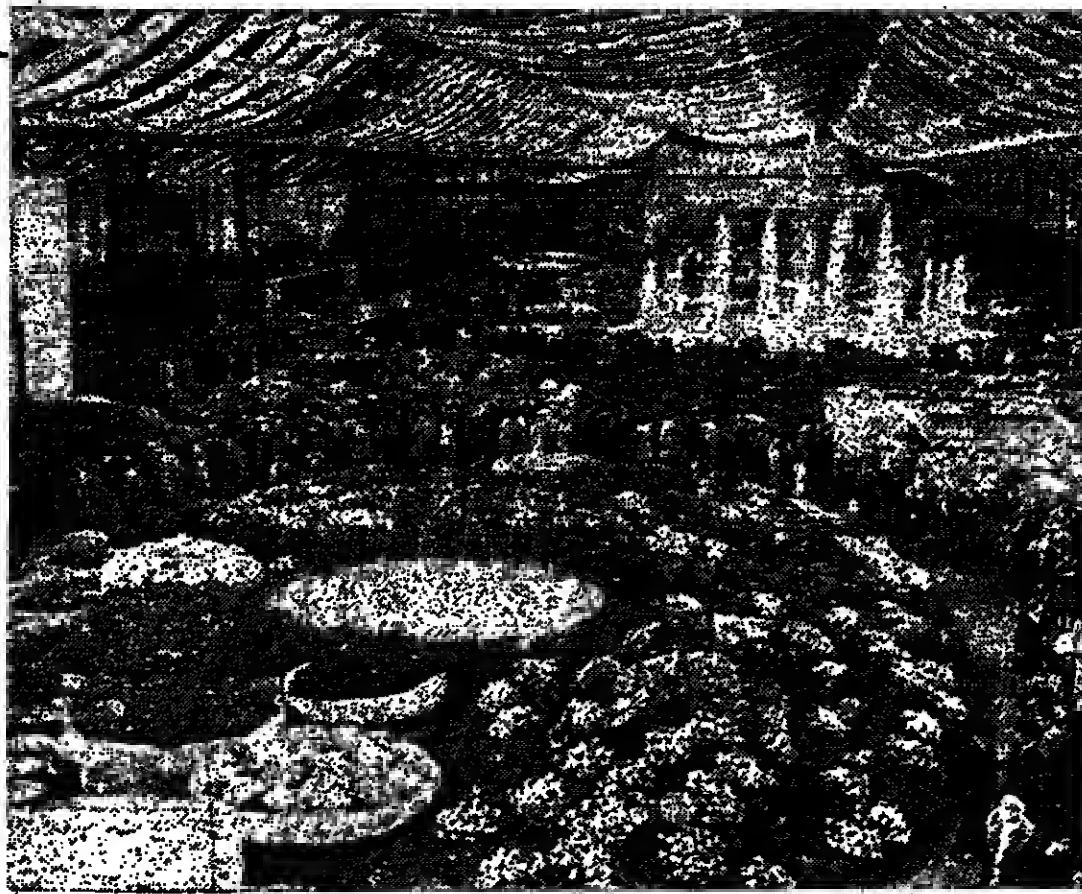
That is as may be, the interest in the breeding and cross-

breeding of exotic flowers became an obsession with the people of Ghent and, then as now, it was difficult to find a sunny-side window without an array of flower pots, or a backyard without a flower bed or two and a few lilac trees.

On the outskirts of town, both houses went up at the same rate that office towers do in our days in major cities. Flemings, in general, are a stubborn and energetic lot, and if they had decided to become botanists they were going to show the world that they were the botanists nonpareil.

In the early 1800s, a gentleman gardener named Van Cassel (Cassel being, according to a source, an originally Scottish name) made a voyage across the Channel and discovered that the gardeners of the British Isles claimed to be master botanists as well, and that they had invented a thing called a "flower show," and gardeners competed for prize money for the finest specimens of various species.

Mr. Van Cassel, it appears, saw with awe the English ascendancy in the field of cultivated flowers as a grave challenge to the Ghentish gardeners. He gathered 48 colleagues and in October 1808, they founded the Koninklijke Maatschappij voor Landbouw en Florakunde in Ghent (The Royal Agricultural and Botanical Society of Ghent). A few months later, in February, 1809, the Royal Society



This year's Ghent Floralia will offer prizes of over \$500,000. Above: an earlier show.

arranged the first Ghent flower show, in a tavern named the Prinses, Garden commanding 517 square feet of space for some 50-odd potted plants.

That is where the snowballing started. It was originally a twice-a-year event, turning annual, turning bi-annual, though still primarily a local affair for the Flemings.

In 1827 it became truly inter-

national and in 1839 quinquennial, that is every five years. The name Ghent Floralia was adopted in 1873 and that is when the numbering system started, allowing for a few skips and jumps due to two world wars.

The Floralia XXVII will be the biggest show ever, with horticultural beds covering some 375,000 square feet. Most of the acreage will be taken up by Belgian exhibitors, competing with fellow botanists, amateurs and professionals, from Austria, the British Channel Islands, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Romania, Spain and Switzerland.

Some 1,000 species and subspecies will be on display, to be judged by 800 contests by juries made up by professional botanists and horticulturists from most ends of the world. The prizes this year will exceed 20 million Belgian francs (about \$570,000).

Star attractions of the early Floralias were subspecies of begonia and anemone, both, as the men and women of Ghent claim, being natives of the city of Ghent.

The main attraction may still be the various anemones, especially the Anemone pulsatilla introduced in 1832, where Belgians now face heavy competition from the Germans and the Dutch.

"Another major attraction will be the Begonia tuberosa, a complex hybrid developed in 1833, often with double flowers; Belgium exports annually some 200 million Belgian francs worth of that most appreciated species," a spokesman for the Floralia organizing committee said.

"But don't forget that we'll have a most impressive section of orchids," he added, "of most

existent species and subspecies of the Orchidaceae family."

To term the Ghent Floralia XXVII a mere flower show is an understatement; a more proper name would be a flower festival. In addition to a series of official receptions, horticultural congresses, conferences and informal gatherings, there will be one official banquet, one Grand Ball and no less than six gala balls.

Floralia XXVII will be open to the general public from April 28, from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m., April 28 through May 5, from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.

A Royal Link
To Nixon Family

LONDON, April 9 (UPI)—Former President Richard Nixon has royal blood. He is a direct descendant of King Edward III of England, is related to Queen Elizabeth II, to Sir Winston Churchill and to George Washington, according to "Burke's Peerage."

George Washington himself was descended from four kings, and Abraham Lincoln from one. President James Monroe had nine kings on his family tree.

The experts of the 350-year-old reference work on England's nobility made these claims today in a new book which traces royal blood in the veins of 13 American presidents.

WAVERLEY ROOT

Corn by Several Other Names

By Waverley Root

CORN is very probably not what you think it is. It depends on where you live. If you are American, what you call corn is maize. If you are English, it is likely to mean wheat, or oats if you live in Scotland or Ireland. In northern Germany, wheat. Where Volkstümlich (literally, "whole corn bread") means black bread made from the whole kernel of rye, northern influence is dominant. Where it means simply bread made from any coarsely ground unpolished grain, usually wheat, southern influence is dominant. In South Africa, Santa corn is millet. Actually all that corn means in its proper sense is grain. Each country interprets it as standing for its own most familiar grain. Corn and country are linked.

Americans are the most parochial of people in their use of the word "corn," while Britons are perhaps the least. The United States takes it for granted that for all the world "corn" means maize and believes it so firmly (and unconsciously) that some Americans do not even know what the word "maize" means. Yet if they stop to think about it, they must realize that the corn so frequently mentioned in the literature they share with the English cannot be maize.

Corn Laws

Englishmen, though they think first of wheat when corn is mentioned, are also conscious of its basic meaning, that of any grain or of all grains; the famous Corn Laws which once or less dominated the English economy for several centuries applied to all grains. Australians retain the same feeling for this sense of the word when they call the bur-lap bags in which grain is transported, whether they hold wheat, barley or rye, "corn-sacks." When the Briton feels it necessary to pin down the precise type of corn he is talking about, he adds complementary information to the basic word.

The use of "corn" to mean grain in general did not even limit its use to cereals, for which it meant at first only the seeds. Other kinds of grains—small, hard particles of any sort, edible or inedible—were called "corns too; a corn of salt or a corn of sand were once common expressions. The word comes from an ancient Indo-European root meaning anything that has been worn down or worn away—ground into small grains—and by extension also anything which has the same size and form

whether it has been produced by grinding or not; the seeds of cereals; the seeds of other plants; when it is applied to sand it is returning to its oldest meaning, for sand is worn away from rock by the elements.

"Corn" in the sense of cereals has driven most of the other meanings of the word out of the dictionaries, but we still refer to peppercorns, and we recognize the blanket meaning of the word when we talk of corn snow (also called spring corn or spring snow), whose distinguishing characteristic is its granular quality.

This sense of the word also

Impressionists Show
At Soviet Collective

MOSCOW, April 9 (UPI)—An exhibition of lithographs by French impressionists, including Renoir, Cézanne and Matisse, has opened in the art museum of the Krasnaya Zarya collective farm in Kirghizia, Soviet Central Asia, Tass said today.

The works were lent to the rural gallery by the Fine Arts Museum in the Kirghizia capital, Frunze.

accounts for "corned beef." There are at least three explanations for this name, of which the simplest was born when beef was preserved with coarse salt (an archaic meaning of "corn" was "tasting strongly of salt"). A second explanation is that the meat to be preserved was plunged into a pickling mixture containing peppercorns. The third comes from New England, where in colonial times farmers preserved beef in large stone crocks filled with salt, sugar and saltwater. In those days the form in which saltwater could be obtained most easily was gunpowder, which therefore went into the brine. Gunpowder, this account continues, was sold in grains, which were called "corns."

Whatever the origin of the term, the original meaning of the word has now been forgotten, and it has become synonymous with "pickled" or "salted," and has been transferred to other foods, as, for instance, corned fish. It has left with us also a phrase often applied to canned beef, usually without complimentary intent, particularly when it appears in Army rations—corned Willie.

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ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 9 (UPI)—This is how New York Times rates new stage productions and films:

Plays

"More Night Come," by David King, is "a truly shocking" report, says Clive Barnes. First, it is a play about the Long Wharf, where a very mixed group of people, many of whom walked out during the performance. The story turns workers on a fruit farm in England, and the "out" in their group, is an old Irish tramp. The play erupts in a riotous scene of a horror in the form of a play, which is a play about the murder of a man.

One of the murders, then, is the blood as a cure for impotence. Unfortunately, symbolism is diffuse and the talk off after the violence, as says, it is "wonderfully done"—Ron Daniels directs. "Triflingly brilliant" is Barnes' opinion of the cast. The play, concludes, is "an experience truly awful power."

The Shaft of Love, a new

comedy by Charles Dizenzo, is intended as "a travesty of television soap operas." Mel Gussow says, but "it is more honest than indictment." It is reassuring and typical—a web of tangled relationships, with no surprises. Dizenzo writes it almost straight and lets the actors comment in "stalemate" style, which means they and scenes with a bright, wide-eyed stare, freezing a tear or a cackle. There is no Mel Brooks' comic hysteria or "manic hilarity," Gussow says.

"Hedda Gabler," now in the repertoire of the CSC at the Abbey Theatre, is another example of the current vogue for Ibsen, writes Clive Barnes. His "stalemate" style, which means they and scenes with a bright, wide-eyed stare, freezing a tear or a cackle. There is no Mel Brooks' comic hysteria or "manic hilarity," Gussow says.

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Learning From the Past

American disengagement in Indochina and the military debacle in South Vietnam and Cambodia have aroused fears that the United States may be entering a new era of isolationism or at least impotence in the world arena. President Ford has even hinted darkly that those who sought the end of this country's military involvement with Saigon were advocating a retreat behind Fortress America.

The Army chief of staff says that only another half-billion dollars, if sent quickly enough, will enable Saigon to fight off enemy attack. General Weyand's request, reported Tuesday, recalls the last-ditch conviction of Gen. William Westmoreland in 1968 that another 200,000 American troops would do the job in South Vietnam that twice that number had been unable to accomplish. Such requests for help are second nature from worried strategists whose defenses are crumbling; they bear no relation to the national interests of the United States, or to its role in the world.

History cannot be undone; but errors committed in the past need not jeopardize a nation's future—provided its political leaders have the wisdom to recognize and the strength to admit those errors. No purpose is served by pinning familiar old labels on new and greatly different situations.

It is not the mark of isolationism for the United States to re-examine the validity of its role as automatic protector of any regime that calls itself the enemy of Communism. If the United States is to be unselective in its reliability, as Secretary of State Kissinger would have it, then this country must exercise extreme selectivity in its military commitments.

Great powers have often tended to confuse their international obligations with an innate desire to fashion other nations in their own image. Thus the United States has deluded itself into believing that the symbols of American democracy could automatically turn allied forces into freedom fighters. Such illusions tend to corrupt clients, as well as patrons. The risk is compounded when the American flag is allowed to be identified with the power of privilege and the defense of the status quo. It is in this way that the United States has so often unwittingly forfeited its own advocacy of social reform to Communist propagandists.

To recognize such failures and to come to a realistic understanding of the limitations of American power is not to condemn ourselves to passivity or isolationism. There is much this country can do in honoring commitments legitimately entered into to protect its vital interests and in making common cause with those who truly speak for their people's aspirations. The success of the Marshall Plan offers ample illustration of America's potential to use its resources and its diplomacy as an effective bulwark against want and war.

Except for the remaining humanitarian task of alleviating the suffering left in the war's aftermath, the book will soon have to be closed on the tragic misreading of the U.S. role in Indochina. This has nothing to do with isolationism nor the abrogation of a commitment. It is simply the honorable recognition, at long last, of the failure of a policy on which much blood and treasure have been tragically expended.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Pause for Reflection

Leading participants in the Arab-Israeli deadlock are not behaving quite as the others expected, following the breakdown in Secretary of State Kissinger's attempt to mediate a new interim agreement between Egypt and Israel. Instead of moving promptly into a Geneva conference, as even Mr. Kissinger had anticipated, the parties are showing revived interest in less cumbersome—and less explosive—diplomacy.

Most puzzling is the evolving attitude of the Soviet Union. Formerly Moscow had been pushing the Geneva option as an immediate alternative to the Kissinger step-by-step strategy. With their desired option now apparently imminent, Soviet diplomats are raising signs of caution, or sudden concern that without careful advance planning any full-scale conference could quickly collapse into disaster—a point not dissimilar to Secretary Kissinger's argument all along.

President Sadat of Egypt did not immediately embrace the hard-line attitudes of some of his Arab colleagues, though he quickly repaired his temporary rift with the Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, and Egyptian policymakers are going out of their way to stress continued interest in American mediation, with or without the Geneva alternative. Cairo's decision to reopen the Suez Canal in June reflected sound judgment of self-interest, but hardly presents an olive branch to Israel or the United States—indeed, the threatened denial of transit of Israeli cargoes through the reopened canal

would be a direct violation of the assurance Mr. Sadat gave Secretary Kissinger only 15 months ago.

Inside Israel, general approval seems to be sustained for Prime Minister Rabin's rejection of Egyptian proposals for a further withdrawal in Sinai, without corresponding political concessions. But the cold realities of the likely alternative—isolation at Geneva in face of demands for total withdrawal—are now giving some pause; the Jerusalem Cabinet is urging Mr. Kissinger to keep trying to break the deadlock that scuttled his mission last month.

The U.S. administration is working at a somewhat more leisurely pace than initially planned in reassessing the whole Middle East situation. President Ford's target date of April 10 for completing an interagency review of policy options has little chance of being met, and there is a feeling that a season of uncertainty about U.S. intentions in the area might prod other governments into some useful reassessments of their own fundamental national interests.

There is danger in trying too much psychological brinkmanship. The longer the Arab governments are permitted to imagine a weakening of U.S. support for Israel's security interests—if not for her every bargaining position—the less likely will they be to offer any genuine steps of conciliation. Without such steps from the Arabs as well as Israel, there can be no meaningful negotiation, in Geneva or anywhere else.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Europe's Wine War

The French government has clearly violated the Treaty of Rome by suspending Italian wine imports. If the letter of the treaty is now applied, the commission will haul France before the European Court of Justice. This is what the Italians have requested. But what in fact is happening is that the ministers of agriculture of the two countries are talking the problem over with Mr. Lardinois, the commissioner for agriculture, in preparation for a meeting of all the agriculture ministers of the nine. In other words, although the possibility of legal action remains, the dispute is being tackled on a political level among the governments concerned. This will dismay those who believe that if the Community is to mean anything, the treaty must be strictly enforced. Others will be reassured to find once again that there can be a big difference between theory and practice in the workings of the Community, and that when real difficulties arise it is the politicians rather than the Eurocrats who are called in to find a solution. Either way, it says something about the Community that 18 years after Italian wine was first allowed to circulate freely, one member can still be found raising barriers against another. The national state is alive and kicking. This may be of some

comfort to British fishermen and farmers who worry about the British government's ability to defend their interests. . . .

—From the Times (London).

Problem for the CIA

The director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Mr. William Colby, has asked American editors to be careful about what they print about American intelligence services. When he says that the CIA's sources abroad deserve to be protected he is stating a simple but important truth about the business of intelligence-gathering. Mr. Colby's problem, however, will be to persuade the editors to trust him when he says that the CIA gathers intelligence and does nothing else. Mr. Colby is a more straightforward man than his predecessor, Richard Helms. But the CIA is too big, too wealthy, too independent of congressional control and too well versed in dirty tricks to be accepted as the innocent dedicated bastion of everything that is both good and American—which is the image Mr. Colby would like it to have. . . . Mr. Colby must convince the world, and at the moment the people of Spain, Portugal and Italy in particular, that the CIA has no further interest in destabilizing anyone else's government. Unless he can do this, American diplomacy and American influence must surely suffer.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 10, 1900

NEW YORK—At last the United States has taken definite action in the long-delayed Nicaragua Canal project by beginning negotiations with the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua for the acquisition of a strip of land 10 miles wide, between Greytown and Brito, through which the canal is to be constructed. However, there are still rumors that the U.S. might possibly adopt the Panama route instead of the Nicaragua one.

Fifty Years Ago

April 10, 1925

NEW YORK—The report that Babe Ruth, the New York Yankees baseball star, had died in a train while en route to this city proved to be unfounded, but he does lie critically ill at St. Vincent's Hospital here, suffering from concussion of the brain as a result of falls during fainting spells. Ruth had a sudden attack of influenza at Asheville, N.C., which probably was brought on by his strenuous efforts to reduce his weight.



Moscow: Who Killed Faisal?

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The Soviet campaign to spread the impression that the CIA is responsible for the assassination of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia could be an ordinary Soviet propaganda exercise, or a political operation pursuing far-reaching aims.

To the Kremlin's propaganda officials, the killing of King Faisal must have presented itself as one of those rare targets of opportunity, emerging unexpectedly out of nowhere, which psychological warfare experts on both sides of the Iron Curtain used to find difficult to resist in the past. Any stick was good enough to beat the other side. But the gradual ripening of détente has done a great deal to moderate the zeal of the cold warriors on both sides of the propaganda divide, and the CIA is now being treated with more respect than it has been for some time.

First the Soviet newspapers, then Moscow radio in its broadcast in Arabic, began to point the finger at the CIA in a way which is clearly designed to arouse Arab opinion against the United States. The Soviet propaganda campaign, conducted mostly by hints and innuendo, relies heavily on Arab newspapers for its information, but it finds it necessary to distort even their reports in order to make its point. The Cairo paper Al Akhbar reported, with commendable restraint, that one view being expressed was that the murder of Faisal was the result of a foreign plot. This turned up in Moscow's Izvestia under the headline saying "Who Are the Threads of the Conspiracy Are Leading?"

"View" to "Fact" At first, Izvestia said, the Arab newspapers were only guessing, but now they were expressing

themselves more "definitely." Thus Izvestia reported as a fact, "the Cairo newspaper Al Akhbar notes that the assassination of King Faisal was the result of a foreign plot." What Al Akhbar had reported as a view had become a fact in Izvestia.

Izvestia also quoted another Arab newspaper as saying that Faisal had recently become disillusioned about the United States because of its failure to put pressure on Israel. Faisal had recently announced that Saudi Arabia's currency would no longer be linked to the dollar, and "the United States has not forgiven him for this action." Also, after the failure of Kissinger's mission, it said, the United States understood that it could not obtain lower oil prices "while Faisal was alive." As long as he remained pliant, he enjoyed U.S. support, but when he ceased to be so "it became necessary to remove him." Who did it? "There is no need to say who. What happened in Chile and in Cyprus gives an adequate idea of those responsible for this crime."

Pravda suffers from no such inhibitions. "It is not the long arm of the CIA behind the shots fired at Riyadh," Pravda says. It is, Pravda concludes, "a legitimate question." Pravda seems particularly interested in the view that the assassination means "the end of stability" in Saudi Arabia where, it says, 3,000 emirs and 36 princes are already engaged in a struggle for power. Speculation about this question, too, is legitimate, and it is certainly not confined to the Soviet press. There are not many experts on Saudi Arabia in the West, but few of these would exclude the possibility of further dramatic developments during the next few months.

Speculation in the West is focused on the possible rivalry

between King Khaled, Faisal's formal successor who was not considered in the past a man of great ability, and Prince Fahd, the strong man of the regime who is thought to be more pro-American than Faisal was. In Moscow, there is no public speculation about individuals, but the Soviet press has on occasion expressed the view that Saudi Arabia was ripe for revolution, and the Soviet radio has conveyed this view to its Arab listeners.

The Saudi rulers, Pravda once wrote, have prevented political change "by repression and terror." But the rapid development of the oil industry, it added, "has created large detachments of the modern working class right in the heart of the feudal society." A million immigrants, it noted, had been brought in to do unskilled work in this country of a million. Politically and socially, Saudi Arabia is certainly ready for change. The assassination of Faisal may well have created an opportunity, in Moscow's view, for the overthrow of what is used to describe—correctly—as the most reactionary regime in the Middle East. Moscow's talk of the long arm of the CIA could be designed to stir up trouble. If those who appear to benefit from Faisal's death are branded as the CIA's henchmen, and another Saudi faction seeks to remove them, the ensuing struggle could indeed bring more radical elements to power, with incalculable consequences for the political balance in the Middle East—and for the oil balance in the world.

Man on the Spot in Black Africa

By Graham Hovey

NEW YORK—Kenneth Kaunda is the man on the spot in black Africa.

In an effort to head off a catastrophic black-white conflict, Zambia's black President has reached out toward South Africa's white Prime Minister, hoping to find peaceful solutions for the major unresolved business in their part of the continent.

There are risks for both men in this relationship; but the hazards for Kaunda are greater and more immediate than those for John Vorster.

It required courage even for Kaunda, one of the most passionate foes of racial apartheid, to establish the initial contact with the very symbol of that policy. Indeed, when he made his first approach in 1973, Vorster embarrassed him by inexplicably making public some of their confidential exchanges.

For his part in trying to resolve the Rhodesian problem—top priority for both men—Kaunda had to force a merger of feuding black liberation movements and impose a cease-fire on black guerrillas bent on continuing and escalating the armed struggle against Rhodesia's white minority government.

Zambia's initiative, though ostensibly backed by three other African leaders, has drawn sharp attack in the 43-nation Organisation of African Unity and will come under critical scrutiny from militants at the OAU meeting now under way in Tanzania.

Motivation What motivates Kaunda to persist with an effort that carries great risks and only fair possibilities for even partial success? He often replies by citing with approval Vorster's assertion that it is imperative to persevere with negotiations because "the alternative is too ghastly to contemplate."

As Vorster now readily concedes, Kaunda is above all a man of peace. He tries to live by the Presbyterian creed learned from his missionary father. In the new Africa's political spectrum he is a moderate, dedicated to multiracialism.

Of white minority rule would exact an appalling toll in lives; inflict terrible physical and moral damage to all parties including Zambia; poison relations among Africa's races for decades, and even risk great-power intervention. The result is that, while deeply resenting African leaders and others distant from the arena who scorn his peace efforts and demand a "military solution."

New Ballgame

The new ballgame in southern Africa was created with the overturn of Fandani in Portugal last April 25 and the decision of the new military rulers to launch negotiations for the early independence of Angola and Mozambique under black governments.

In the early stages, Zambia unquestionably was impressed by the Vorster government's restraint. Instead of intervening in Mozambique, where its economic stakes were enormous, South Africa promptly made clear that it accepted the transfer to black power of a revolutionary government.

Instead of sending aid and comfort to Rhodesia's white regime—now faced with another potentially hostile black government along a vulnerable, 700-mile eastern border—South Africa pressured Prime Minister Ian Smith to release long-imprisoned black political leaders and to negotiate realistically with them on a new constitution looking toward majority rule.

To underscore his serious-

ness about a Rhodesian settlement, Vorster pulled several thousand South African military personnel back from the guerrilla war areas, where they had served for years with the Rhodesian army, promising to let them home once a cease-fire had been secured.

These actions encouraged Kaunda to move further along the détente road. He told an Africa editor there was "no shadow of doubt" that Vorster, "in spite of the very difficult situation which he finds himself," was determined to help bring peace to southern Africa, including South Africa.

In making contact with a white government in southern Africa, in Black Africa, Kenneth Kaunda had embarked on his most hazardous adventure since he joined the liberation struggle in what was then Northern Rhodesia 25 years ago. He may fail. Many Africans fear his will, some black and white, have been won.

On his record, however, he is a man who can be trusted to work within the framework for peaceful evolution laid down by the Africans themselves in the Lusaka Manifesto of 1969; a man who will never buy détente at the cost of his own ideals or the vital interests of black Africans. In lectures, from such leaders as Algeria's ubiquitous Abdelkader Bouteflika, Uganda's militant Idi Amin or Guinea's volatile Sekou Toure. Nor, for that matter, from those Americans, mostly white, who are ever eager to fight—from their vantage points of Manhattan Island or a university campus—to the last African at the banks of the Zambezi.

هكذا من الأهل

n to Buy U.K. Share Big W. German Firm

LAUSEN, West Germany, (AP-DJ)—Iran has agreed to buy shares of the British firm's entire holding in the German concern.

Last summer, Iran purchased a 50.04-per-cent stake in Fried. Krupp, Essen, a steel firm, also with government backing. But Iran was prevented last January from buying 39 per cent of Daimler-Benz from the Flick Group, when the Deutsche Bank stepped in and purchased the majority of the Flick shares in a government-supported move.

VW Plants May Open, n Reports

April 9 (AP-DJ)—The German government said it would close any of its 10 part of streamlining in the wake of its sales.

Uor Helmut Schmidt Cabinet that the president runs the auto giant in a session which ended last night, against the backdrop of Audi-NSU plant.

planning "promising" calculated to secure 100,000 jobs at its manufacturing plants in the country, government spokesman Armin Grueneid in reporting on the session.

announcement came after it uncertainty over the 10,000 workers at the Audi plant, following that new VW general Toni Schmuckler in-losing the factory.

Out Anticipated
Friedrichshagen announced more than 100,000 VW will keep their jobs last night, but eventually be fired, estimates of the total force range around meaning that several employees may lose.

ing the announcement by labor office, yesterday unemployment declined for the first time in months. Mr. Grueneid said today to portray the reality at VW as "uncertain" the overall work situation.

supervisory board chair, as Birbaum declined to today on the late night deliberations.

n Dismissals Rumored
S. April 9 (AP-DJ)—S. is expected to dismiss 100 workers in the near future sources said today. Citroen dismissed 100 other employees agreed under an early retirement. The present work the company is about.

anese Steel Firms Offer
% Increase in Base Pay

U. April 9 (AP-DJ)—Japanese nationwide spring negotiations reached a turning point today as country's five largest producers offered their average 4.4-per-cent in base pay.

is seeking a boost of 4 per cent.

industry's wage negotiators those most closely because they usually a benchmark for settlement for other sectors of the

ear, steelworkers settled an average 2.4-per-cent base pay. They then unions in nearly every for use that as a stepping higher settlements, re- a nationwide average increase of about 3.9 per

ear, however, things are different. The steel has been relatively pro- recent months compared other sectors (although a recession in the industry in months ahead) and industrialists have indicated to use the 1975 steel as a ceiling rather a floor when it comes talking with their own

week, for instance, seven shipbuilders and heavy makers, after hearing activities pledge to hold- under 15 per cent this creased their workers an in- of 12.1 per cent. The concerned had requested about 25 per cent.

Other Cuts Made
major companies have way for relatively low-ers this year by tak-umber of steps aimed at as depressed business is.

stance, Hitachi, the com-

shares. The package represents the British firm's entire holding in the German concern.

Last summer, Iran purchased a 50.04-per-cent stake in Fried. Krupp, Essen, a steel firm, also with government backing. But Iran was prevented last January from buying 39 per cent of Daimler-Benz from the Flick Group, when the Deutsche Bank stepped in and purchased the majority of the Flick shares in a government-supported move.

Deutsche Bank said the government had been informed about the negotiations, which are believed to have been under way for several months.

The firm said it regarded the transaction as "extraordinarily positive." It noted that Iran, currently industrializing at a rapid rate, has a need for the type of goods that Deutsche Babcock can produce.

Iran has signed a letter of intent for the construction by Deutsche Babcock and by Brown, Boveri and Cie. of Mannheim of a large power station on the Caspian Sea, the Oberhausen firm said. The 1.3-billion-DM contract is divided equally between the two companies.

A Deutsche Babcock spokesman also said he believed Iran would be somewhat more prepared to help supply the German firm's future heavy capital requirements than the British Babcock & Wilcox would have been.

Iranian to Join Board
It is expected that an Iranian, yet to be named, will sit on Deutsche Babcock's supervisory board, the spokesman said. Deutsche Babcock has only one other large shareholder, Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft-Frankfurter Bank, whose share is between 10 and 20 per cent, though it never has been more precisely specified.

The sale to Iran severs the indirect connection that Deutsche Babcock & Wilcox has to Babcock & Wilcox of the United States through the latter's minority participation in the U.K. company.

Meanwhile, the U.K. firm today announced that its profits last year rose 11.2 per cent while turnover rose 22.8 per cent.

Earnings totaled \$5.2 million on sales of \$248.2 million last year, up from net income of \$4.7 million on sales of \$202.3 million in 1973.

The company declared dividends for all of 1974 of 1.398 pence, or 12.5 per cent from a year earlier, the maximum permitted.

Chrysler's British Unit Lost £18 Million, Sales Fell 2.8%

LONDON, April 9 (AP-DJ)—Chrysler U.K. Ltd. reported today a net loss of £17.3 million for 1974 compared with a net profit of £2.75 million the previous year.

Sales fell 2.8 per cent to £213.3 million from £222.2 million.

The 1974 results are compared with the 13 months ended Dec. 31, 1973, due to a change in fiscal years.

The 1974 results were the worst in the firm's history. In the first half, the company had net earnings of £72,000 but the situation deteriorated rapidly in the second half.

The company attributed the second half downturn to the worldwide slump in car sales, including Britain, where the total market fell 25 per cent; the high level of inflation, which "rapidly increased" prices for materials and components; costly wage settlements, which came into effect July 1, and the high cost of financing unsold inventory.

Today, Nissan Light Industrial, an aluminum producer, joined a growing list of firms seeking to have some of their employees quit voluntarily. Officials said the company decided to offer a 50-per-cent increase in retirement benefits to about 300 of its 8,000 employees if they would leave work immediately.

Summers taken by various securities companies indicate shareholders of Japanese concerns can expect to share in the retrenchment efforts, too. Dividend cuts for the six months ended March are expected to be widespread when corporate profit reports begin appearing in weeks ahead.

In an attempt to gain labor's acceptance of today's wage proposal, Nippon Steel, the industry leader, decided upon pay cuts ranging from 5 to 7 per cent for 2,700 management level employees. Of the other four steel producers offering new pay packages, Nippon, Kokan, Sumitomo Metal Industries, Kawasaki Steel and Kobe Steel, only Sumitomo has so far failed to take a similar step.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry recently predicted that the country's steel industry, which has a rated capacity of 12.7 million metric tons a year, would be operating at only about 78 per cent of that pace in the second quarter of 1975 as a result of slower demand at home and abroad. The ministry termed this "near a critically dangerous level" of output.

Mobil to Expand Holding in Aramco

Mobil Oil Corp. will expand its interest in Arabian Oil Co. (Aramco), the producer of Saudi Arabian oil, to have access to larger quantities of Saudi crude oil. Mobil says it will begin to increase its participation in Aramco on May 1 and will complete the acquisition of its additional participation in 1975. By then, its interest in Aramco's stock would rise to 15 per cent from the current 10 per cent. Neither Mobil nor Aramco would disclose terms of the transaction. According to AP-Dow Jones, shares of stock in Aramco still are held 100 per cent by four U. S. oil companies and the Saudi government's 60-per-cent participation is in the producing assets of Aramco in Saudi Arabia. Thus, Mobil would acquire its additional shares from its three other partners—Standard Oil of California, Texaco and Exxon—which at present each own 80 per cent. Aramco says the agreement does not have any effect on existing participation arrangements with the Saudi government "or on current negotiations to revise such arrangements." The government "has been kept informed" of steps leading to the transaction, Aramco adds.

Singer Expects First Quarter Loss

Singer Co. expects to show "some loss from operations" for the first quarter, president Donald Kircher reports. "We anticipate improvement in the second quarter and generally better results in the second half of the year," he adds. Singer had a net loss of \$10.1 million in 1974 but income from continuing operations was \$29 million on sales of \$2.69 billion. Mr. Kircher says that

while Singer's business machines operation "is still not profitable," moves including the closing of the billing and accounting line "have enabled us to concentrate our resources upon those specialized sectors of the data processing industry in which we remain engaged." The firm says that "inventories have been placed under tight controls" and that it is "in a position to devote substantially all of its 1975 capital expenditures to tooling for important new products scheduled for introduction this year and next." There were no details on the planned products or in what areas of business they would be marketed.

Creditors Accept Aston Martin Bid

An offer of \$1.05 million for the financially troubled Aston Martin car firm has been accepted by the luxury auto firm's committee of creditors. Peter Sprague, a U. S. businessman heading the consortium making the bid, says he hopes to reopen the U.S. factory within six weeks. The final hurdle, ratification of the offer by the board of Company Development of Birmingham, Aston Martin's parent company, is expected shortly.

Argus Neutral on Bid

Directors of Argus Corp. Ltd., Canada's second-largest holding company, will not recommend any action to shareholders on the take-over bid by Power Corp. of Canada, the nation's largest holding firm. In a letter to shareholders, Argus directors point out that Argus's largest shareholder, Ravelston Corp., which owns 50.8 per cent, "will not accept the offer of Power Corp." The value of the bid is estimated at \$148 million.

Would Compete With Private Companies

U.K. Proposes Creating State Oil Firm

By Terry Robards

LONDON, April 9 (NYT)—The government proposed today to establish greater control over the nation's petroleum resources through the creation of a British National Oil Corp.

The new corporation would have the power to explore for, produce, refine, store, distribute and market petroleum and its derivatives, according to legislation introduced in Parliament. It would also take over the government's participation in North Sea licenses.

Eric Varley, the energy secretary in Prime Minister Wilson's Labor government, said the corporation would develop into a "substantial oil company," perhaps eventually with its own service stations operating in competition with those of private companies.

The legislation is designed to implement the oil policies which the government outlined in a white paper last July. These policies involve greater public

control over the North Sea and other oil resources and a share of the profits from oil development.

Among the more controversial provisions of the bill is a requirement that licensees operating in the North Sea and other areas under British control must provide more financial and technical information than is now obligatory.

Although most oil companies with North Sea interests had no immediate comment on the government's plans, industry sources had previously expressed fears that the government might require independent companies to provide information that might be valuable to competitors, which would include the new national oil corporation itself.

The legislation also would control the rate of depletion of oil and gas reserves, control changes in the ownership of licenses and other dealings in license rights and would require continuing exploration for oil and gas deposits.

The new corporation would have financial resources and borrowing powers initially set at £200 million, with a provision for increases to £300 million with the consent of the House of Commons.

Rates on Pipelines
The legislation also covers the submarine pipelines that are expected to bring much of the North Sea oil ashore. It calls for all such pipelines to be subject to government approval and stipulates that third parties in addition to the owners of the pipelines may be permitted to use them under certain conditions.

Patrick Jenkins, the Conservative party's spokesman on energy, immediately attacked the legislation. He said: "It is said to be the Labor party still firmly hooked on its stupid election commitment to set up a state oil company. It will not help one iota to get Britain's oil ashore."

He charged that the proposed controls "can only serve as a further discouragement to the oil industry to invest the huge sums of money needed for the development of our offshore oil resources."

Government Replies
Mr. Varley said: "Some companies will welcome the assistance which the government will give with their operations. Others may take a different view. He suggested that most of the companies which are not helping one iota to get Britain's oil ashore."

He said exploration efforts by companies with drilling permits was unsatisfactory. He said 21 exploration wells were drilled in 1974 compared with 23 in 1969.

Mr. Connor said the government will undertake to have more wells drilled to cover Australia's need for crude oil. He said the federal government is entitled to a half stake in the offshore resources of Australia and intended to get it.

Merger Activity In U.S. Off 34%

CHICAGO, April 9 (Reuters)—U.S. corporate merger activity continued to fall in the first quarter of 1975, declining about 34 per cent from the year ago period, according to W. T. Grimm & Co., a consulting firm.

Despite lower interest rates and a rise of stock prices since December, there were 679 transactions in the 1975 quarter, compared with 878 a year ago.

Cancellation of merger plans rose 11 per cent from 8 per cent in the 1974 quarter, the company said.

Weekly net asset value

on April 7, 1975

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. \$29.20

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. \$21.30

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Madinger & Pierson Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

U.S. Eyes Tighter Rules Stocks Rally On Bank Affairs Abroad As Volume on NYSE Climbs

Analysts Cite Bond Market's Improvement

NEW YORK, April 9 (IBT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose sharply today, largely reflecting an improvement in the bond market.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 18.61 to 167.33, advancing steadily through the day.

Volume totaled 18.12 million shares compared with 14.32 million traded yesterday.

The Big Board lost 26 minutes of trading shortly after the opening from an equipment malfunction. When trading resumed, prices began climbing.

Brokers cited the "improved tone" in the bond market as bargain hunters committed cash at apparently attractive new levels.

IBM leaped 8 to 399 1/2 in anticipation of the company's earnings report expected this week. The company has said its backlog for data processing equipment fell but that the drop was "somewhat smaller" than originally estimated.

In the blue-chip area, Du Pont rose 4 to 107 and Kodak gained 7 to 95 1/4.

Joy Manufacturing climbed 3 to 56 3/4 after reporting higher second-quarter net.

Cerro dropped 2 to 12 3/8. It said it will supply \$25 million under a plan to help its ailing real estate subsidiary, Leadership Housing Inc.

Northwest Industries improved 1 7/8 to 28 1/8. It expects to report first quarter net rose 31 per cent and it sees a "substantial" gain for the year.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices also closed sharply higher in moderate trading. The Amex index picked up 1.27 to 80.32.

Actively-traded, Geerhart-Owen gained 1 5/8 to 22 7/8. The company said it expects higher first-quarter earnings.

Alan Wood Steel gave up 1 3/8 to 22. It reported higher first-quarter earnings but said the second quarter will be difficult.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 1.23 to 77.76.

In the money market, federal funds closed firm at around 5.75 per cent against the opening 5 per cent level as the Federal Reserve moved to drain funds from the market. Treasury bills ended mixed.

Dealers said the Fed move to withdraw reserves was not significant as the banking system has been flush with surplus funds.

After the market closed, the Treasury announced in Washington that it would auction up to \$1.5 billion of two-year notes on April 15. The coupon will be determined after tenders have been allotted.

Here in New York, bills closed mixed after extending yesterday's strength in early trading. The three-month bill finished some three basis points in yield below its lowest levels of the day and the year bill closed two basis points off its low.

The new nine-month bill, auctioned yesterday, performed fairly strongly through the session, ending some 20 basis points below yesterday's auction average.

Elsewhere in the money markets there was a further broad advance in posted paper rates. The major banks raised the posted certificate of deposit rates by about 12 to 25 basis points.

For example, he said bank supervisors are compelled "to be concerned about activities of foreign subsidiaries" because of their potential impact on parent banking organizations. He suggested the Fed might either publish a list of approved foreign activities or list certain activities that would be prohibited.

On the issue of increased surveillance, Mr. Smith said more frequent detailed reports already are being required. For example, the agency plans quarterly surveys on the matching of maturities of bank assets and liabilities—aimed at getting a better fix on whether long-term lending is supported by equally long-term deposits.

Also, the agency soon will begin questioning banks about their "country risk exposure"—the volume of lending they are doing to various borrowers in individual nations. Although Mr. Smith declined to give details, bankers here said regulatory examiners already are classifying loans to certain financially pressed nations as "less than top grade." It is understood the classification list includes Italy and Argentina and, in some cases, Britain.

The list is highly controversial in international banking circles because it implies that the agency is setting itself up as a credit-rating agency for nations. Mr. Smith denied that this was intended.

"It's a moderate approach," said Charles Gano, executive vice-president of Fidelity Bank of Philadelphia. After presentation of a broad outline by Robert Holland, a Fed governor, but Mr. Gano and other bankers said they are worried that Congress will legislate more rigid constraints than those under consideration by the regulatory agencies.

As described by Mr. Holland and James E. Smith, Comptroller of the Currency, four major issues are under study. They are: The range of permissible activities for U.S. banks in other countries. They currently are permitted to do anything in a foreign nation that local banks may do, including some commercial and industrial activities from which they are barred here.

Problems of whether foreign subsidiaries and affiliates of U.S. banks abroad have adequate capital to meet the risks of international banking.

The impact of international banking on domestic monetary policies and the related question of who serves as the lender of last resort—which is usually a central bank or other governmental institution that can help a bank out of temporary financial difficulties.

The proper scope of bank supervision reporting and examination in the international market.

Mr. Holland said the Fed's special steering committee on international banking regulations has not reached any conclusions on these issues. However, his description clearly implied that increased controls are likely.

Company Reports

U.K. Loan Demand
LONDON, April 9 (AP-DJ)—Sterling loans to U.K. residents from London's major clearing banks declined £158 million in the four weeks ended March 18.

Company Reports

ALLIED Chemical
First Quarter 1975 1974
Revenue (millions) 550.9 475.5
Profits (millions) 25.5 32.3
Per Share 0.61 1.16

Brunswick
First Quarter 1975 1974
Revenue (millions) 301.1 176.9
Profits (millions) 8.1 9.7
Per Share 0.27 0.54

Celanese
First Quarter 1975 1974
Revenue (millions) 372.0 440.0
Profits (millions) 7.0 23.0
Per Share 0.16 1.62

Crocker National
First Quarter 1975 1974
Revenue (millions) 211.5 84.6
Profits (millions) 1.12 40.45
Per Share 0.115 0.42

Caterpillar Tractor
First Quarter 1975 1974
Revenue (millions) 1,125.8 822.4
Profits (millions) 68.9 46.7
Per Share 1.20 0.80

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical
First Quarter 1975 1974
Revenue (millions) 403.3 380.9
Profits (millions) 37.5 16.5
Per Share 0.193 0.83

Libbey-Owens-Ford
First Quarter 1975 1974
Revenue (millions) 171.2 151.2
Profits (millions) 1.0 7.1
Per Share 0.02 0.53

Northrup
First Quarter 1975 1974
Revenue (millions) 213 189
Profits (millions) 4.5 2.5
Per Share 1.25 0.65

Owens-Illinois
First Quarter 1975 1974
Revenue (millions) 498.6 521.5
Profits (millions) 9.4 20.0
Per Share 0.51 1.37

PF Industries
First Quarter 1975 1974
Revenue (millions) 392.0 386.0
Profits (millions) 10.1 19.5
Per Share 0.49 0.94

Walt Disney Productions
Second Quarter 1975 1974
Revenue (millions) 120.2 92.2
Profits (millions) 14.2 9.3
Per Share 0.47 0.31

Six Months
Revenue (millions) 211.0 171.1
Profits (millions) 21.3 15.3
Per Share 0.71 0.51

Company Reports

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC
OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND ENERGY
SONATRACH
Hydrocarbon Division
PRE-SELECTION NOTICE

A pre-selection notice is announced for the construction of social equipment in a new district of the town of Hassi-Messoud, situated in the Algerian Sahara, 900 kilometers from Algiers.

The project consists of building by the traditional methods of reinforced concrete and metallic superstructures a shopping center, schools, a hotel, a hospital and cold storage warehouses, covering a surface of about 30,000 m².

The project is divided in 4 parts:
The first part covering about 18,000 m² includes:
2 day-care centers, 8 kindergartens, 3 elementary schools, a gas-treatment station, 2 bakeries, an apartment building with bachelor studies, a police station.

The second part covering about 22,000 m² includes:
A Hammam, a sixty-room hotel, a supermarket, cold storage warehouses, a sixty-bed hospital, a town hall, a mosque, a thousand-seat cinema.

The third part covering 18,000 m² includes:
A center for polytechnic studies (C.E.P.), a youth center, a building for the administration of the complex, warehouses and maintenance buildings, a cinema, a bar-restaurant, a swimming-pool with annex, a post office and civil defense.

The fourth part covering about 22,000 m² includes:
An industrial technique, a shopping gallery, a 600-seat cinema, a day-care center, 2 kindergartens, 2 primary schools, a swimming-pool with restaurant, shops, 2 bakeries.

Companies interested in the realization of one or several parts or of the entire project, are invited to send a fully answered pre-consultation questionnaire before April 30th, 1975, at the latest, to the 2 addresses below:

SONATRACH—DIRECTION PRODUCTION,
B.P. 244 ALGER, ALGERIA.
DAR-AL-HANDASAH (SHAIR & PARTNERS),
B.P. 750 SETRAUT, LEBANON.

The pre-selection questionnaires can be obtained at the following addresses:

SONATRACH—Direction Production, Chemin du Réservoir, Ryda, ALGERIA.

SONATRACH—105, Av. Raymond-Poincaré, Paris-16e, FRANCE.

SONATRACH—Mariathessalrassas 6, Munich 80, R.F.G.

SONATRACH—2, Place de l'Albertaine, Bruxelles 1000, BELGIUM.

SONATRACH—19, via Vitor Pisani, Milan, ITALY.

SONATRACH—67, Rue du Rhône, Geneva, SWITZERLAND.

SONATRACH—Weena 112, Rotterdam 3002, NEDERLAND.

And from the Algerian Embassies in the accredited countries.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

Currency Rates

[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

sp	412	418	410.50-411	414.50-415
ov	413	411	411.50-412	415.50-416
ar	415.50	413	412.50-414	417 -417
ay	416.50	414.50	415 -415.50	419.50-420
	No trade		413.50-419.50	420 -423

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-44		
Amal Sug	Fraser Min	Pittston Co
Bates Mfg of	Gard Denv	Proter In
Beech Air	Goodyear	Pugsd PLS
Beker Ind	Grace Co	Raytheon
Calmar Data	Green Glast	Seacor Cp
Chenier	Gulf Wind	Reed Tool
Chessie Sys	GIW 3.47p	Republic S
Cit Indus	Harnisher	Revco DS
Cottin 4.25p	Hughes Tool	Rockaway
Colum Pip	Ill Tool	Rucker Co

[illegible]

national product will rise by only 1 per cent in 1975, compared with a 2-per-cent rise last year, the head of the central economic planning office, Cornelis van den Beld, said today.

He told a news conference the most striking trends for 1975 will be:

- A deterioration of the Netherlands' competitive position due to

- Higher real labor costs due to rising wages, which are expected to climb 12.5 per cent compared with 15 per cent last year.
- Rising unemployment because of stagnating world trade. Unemployment is expected to reach

- Increased public spending which could take on critical proportions because of declining tax revenue and steeply increased spending on measures to stimulate the economy.
- Growing demand for bank credits by firms at a time when declining solvency could lead

1000

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100

1

Blyth Eastman
Incorp.
Dillon, Read &
Halsey, Stuart

Affiliate of Bachs & Co.

**E.F. Hutton &
Lazard Frères
Merrill Lynch,
Reynolds Securities**

Reynolds Book

White, Weld & Co.
Incorporated
Shearson Hay
April, 1975

Haas 8 1/4-86	98 1/2	99 1/2	Convertible Bonds			Med.	Long	Con	
Helsink 1 8 1/4-86	92 1/2	93 1/2							
Int'l Util 8 1/4-82	93	94	Amexco 4 1/4-87	76 1/2	78 1/2	Yesterday.	97.32	87.17	94.1

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$150,000,000



Holt Rinehart & Winston

Samurai-Whit Company

9½% Sinking Fund Debentures due April 1, 2000

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Incorporated

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
Incorporated
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Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.
Affiliate of Sachs & Co. Incorporated

The First Boston Corporation
Drexel Burnham & Co.
Incorporated
Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes
Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Company Inc. Kidder, Peabody & Co.

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-1975- Stocks and Divs		5% Stocks and Divs		Not		-1975- Stocks and Divs		5% Stocks and Divs		Not		-1975- Stocks and Divs		5% Stocks and Divs		Not					
High	Low	High	Low	High	Last Chge	High	Low	High	Low	High	Last Chge	High	Low	High	Low	High	Last Chge				
11%	3%	Moist Air	11	8	78	74%	6%	7	-	4%		2%	1%	Logistic	12%	4	17	2%	2%	24%	1%

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, April 8, 1975

	High	Low	Last	Change
450 Can Pac	309	309	309	—
2380 Canadair	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 3/4	+ 3/4
1330 Canadian	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—
2525 C. Oshkosh	112	121	121	+ 9
2575 C. Holiday	335	310	310	- 25
2575 C. Holiday	335	310	310	- 25
10700 Can Distrs	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	—
3272 Cane Gas	4 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	- 1 1/4
1175 Can Pac	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	—
1175 Can Pac	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	—
1710 Can Pac	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	—
1710 Can Pac	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	—
1710 Can Pac	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	—
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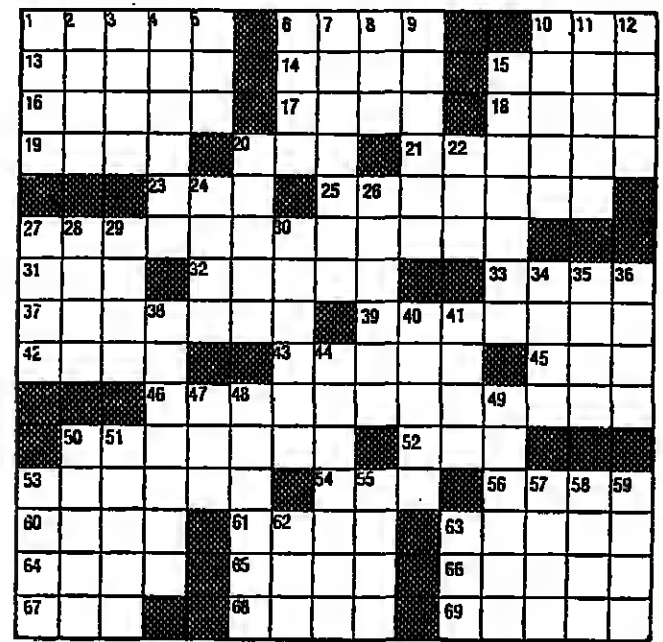
هكذا من الأصيل

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

CROSSWORD

By Will Wenz

- ACROSS**
- 1 Sand-trap shot
 - 6 Goddess of discord
 - 10 Newlywed's title
 - 13 French income
 - 14 Sarazen or Little
 - 15 Maple genus
 - 16 Access
 - 17 F.B.I. agents
 - 18 Rival of U.S.C.
 - 19 Medicine-bottle word
 - 20 Between Mex. and Can.
 - 21 Two-under-pars
 - 23 Self: Prefix
 - 25 Newly enlisted one
 - 27 Well-known golfer
 - 31 Greek letter
 - 32 Twenty: Prefix
 - 33 Tea-service unit
 - 37 Asian food staple
 - 39 Retards
 - 42 Starting golfer
 - 43 Judges
 - 45 Number on a greens flag
 - 46 Well-known golfer
- DOWN**
- 1 Born and
 - 2 Woven fabric
 - 3 Insects
 - 4 Run of luck
 - 5 Walter Japhson
 - 6 Scrambled and
 - 7 Comments
 - 8 Chemical suffix
 - 9 Roman philosopher
 - 10 Roman 1251
 - 11 Extend a lease
 - 12 Spanish ladies: Abbr.
 - 15 Site of spring journey
 - 20 Upstate N. Y. city
 - 22 Indonesian island group
 - 24 Unicorn fish
 - 26 Struck out
 - 27 Witticism
 - 28 Stub
 - 29 Coral island: Fr.
 - 30 Large vulture
 - 34 French town of W. W. II trials
 - 35 British queen
 - 36 French river
 - 38 No. 2 wood
 - 40 Gas-gauge word
 - 41 Ruler
 - 44 Baseball's Howard et al.
 - 47 Way: Abbr.
 - 48 Goller Byron
 - 49 Resembling fat
 - 50 Park of Ediso
 - 51 Goller Tommy
 - 53 Ace or crack
 - 55 Indians of West
 - 57 Word for a ducking
 - 58 Cash box
 - 59 Dandelion and coloring
 - 62 Goller Trevino
 - 63 Caribbean group: Abbr.



WEATHER

ALGATE	U	F	Clear	MADRID	U	F	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	54	57	Clear	MILAN	13	37	Overcast
ANKARA	54	57	Overcast	MONTREAL	13	37	Overcast
ATHENS	54	57	Overcast	MUSKOGEE	13	37	Overcast
BEIRUT	54	57	Clear	MUNICH	6	41	Cloudy
BELGRADE	17	68	Overcast	NEW YORK	2	33	Sunny
BERLIN	54	57	Overcast	NICE	13	37	Overcast
BRUSSELS	3	37	Rain	OSLO	5	36	Snow
BUDAPEST	15	80	Overcast	PARIS	5	41	Overcast
CALCUTTA	54	57	Overcast	PRAGUE	13	37	Overcast
CASABLANCA	17	68	Overcast	ROME	13	37	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	54	57	Overcast	SOFIA	13	37	Overcast
COSTA MESA	54	57	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	13	37	Overcast
DUBLIN	54	57	Overcast	TOKYO	13	37	Overcast
EDINBURGH	54	57	Overcast	TEL AVIV	23	34	Clear
FLORENCE	13	38	Overcast	TUNIS	23	34	Overcast
FRANKFURT	4	43	Overcast	VIENNA	23	34	Overcast
GENEVA	4	43	Rain	WARSAW	13	37	Overcast
HELSINKI	13	38	Overcast	WASHINGTON	13	37	Overcast
ISTANBUL	13	38	Overcast	ZURICH	4	39	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	13	38	Overcast				
LISBON	13	38	Overcast				
LONDON	13	38	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	13	38	Rain				

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISING

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

ALCANTARA FUND	SP75.50	ALCANTARA FUND	SP75.50
(d) Am. Express Int'l. Fd.	SP75.50	(d) Am. Express Int'l. Fd.	SP75.50
(d) Apollo (Europe) Int'l. Fd.	SP75.50	(d) Apollo (Europe) Int'l. Fd.	SP75.50
(d) Apollo Fund S.A.	SP75.50	(d) Apollo Fund S.A.	SP75.50

BANK JEROME BARR & CO.	SP75.50	BANK JEROME BARR & CO.	SP75.50
(d) Bond Fund	SP75.50	(d) Bond Fund	SP75.50
(d) Bond Fund	SP75.50	(d) Bond Fund	SP75.50
(d) Bond Fund	SP75.50	(d) Bond Fund	SP75.50

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.	SP75.50	CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.	SP75.50
(d) Capital Int'l. Fd.	SP75.50	(d) Capital Int'l. Fd.	SP75.50
(d) Capital Int'l. Fd.	SP75.50	(d) Capital Int'l. Fd.	SP75.50
(d) Capital Int'l. Fd.	SP75.50	(d) Capital Int'l. Fd.	SP75.50

CREDIT SUISSE	SP75.50	CREDIT SUISSE	SP75.50
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	SP75.50	(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	SP75.50
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	SP75.50	(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	SP75.50
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	SP75.50	(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	SP75.50

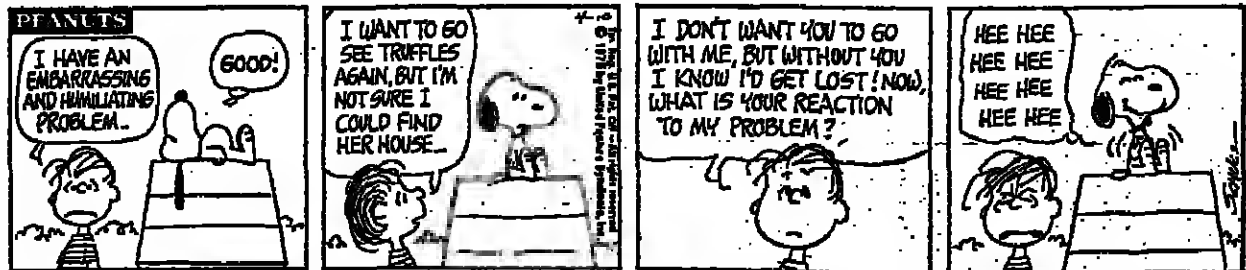
G.S. INT'L. MANAGEMENT	SP75.50	G.S. INT'L. MANAGEMENT	SP75.50
(d) G.S. America Fd.	SP75.50	(d) G.S. America Fd.	SP75.50
(d) G.S. America Fd.	SP75.50	(d) G.S. America Fd.	SP75.50
(d) G.S. America Fd.	SP75.50	(d) G.S. America Fd.	SP75.50

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED	SP75.50	G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED	SP75.50
(d) G.T. Bermuda Fd.	SP75.50	(d) G.T. Bermuda Fd.	SP75.50
(d) G.T. Bermuda Fd.	SP75.50	(d) G.T. Bermuda Fd.	SP75.50
(d) G.T. Bermuda Fd.	SP75.50	(d) G.T. Bermuda Fd.	SP75.50

HARRISON INVESTMENT	SP75.50	HARRISON INVESTMENT	SP75.50
(d) Harrison Int'l. Fd.	SP75.50	(d) Harrison Int'l. Fd.	SP75.50
(d) Harrison Int'l. Fd.	SP75.50	(d) Harrison Int'l. Fd.	SP75.50
(d) Harrison Int'l. Fd.	SP75.50	(d) Harrison Int'l. Fd.	SP75.50

JARDINE FLEMING	SP75.50	JARDINE FLEMING	SP75.50
(d) Jardine Int'l. Fd.	SP75.50	(d) Jardine Int'l. Fd.	SP75.50
(d) Jardine Int'l. Fd.	SP75.50	(d) Jardine Int'l. Fd.	SP75.50
(d) Jardine Int'l. Fd.	SP75.50	(d) Jardine Int'l. Fd.	SP75.50

PEANUTS



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WIZARD OF ID



ANDY CAPP



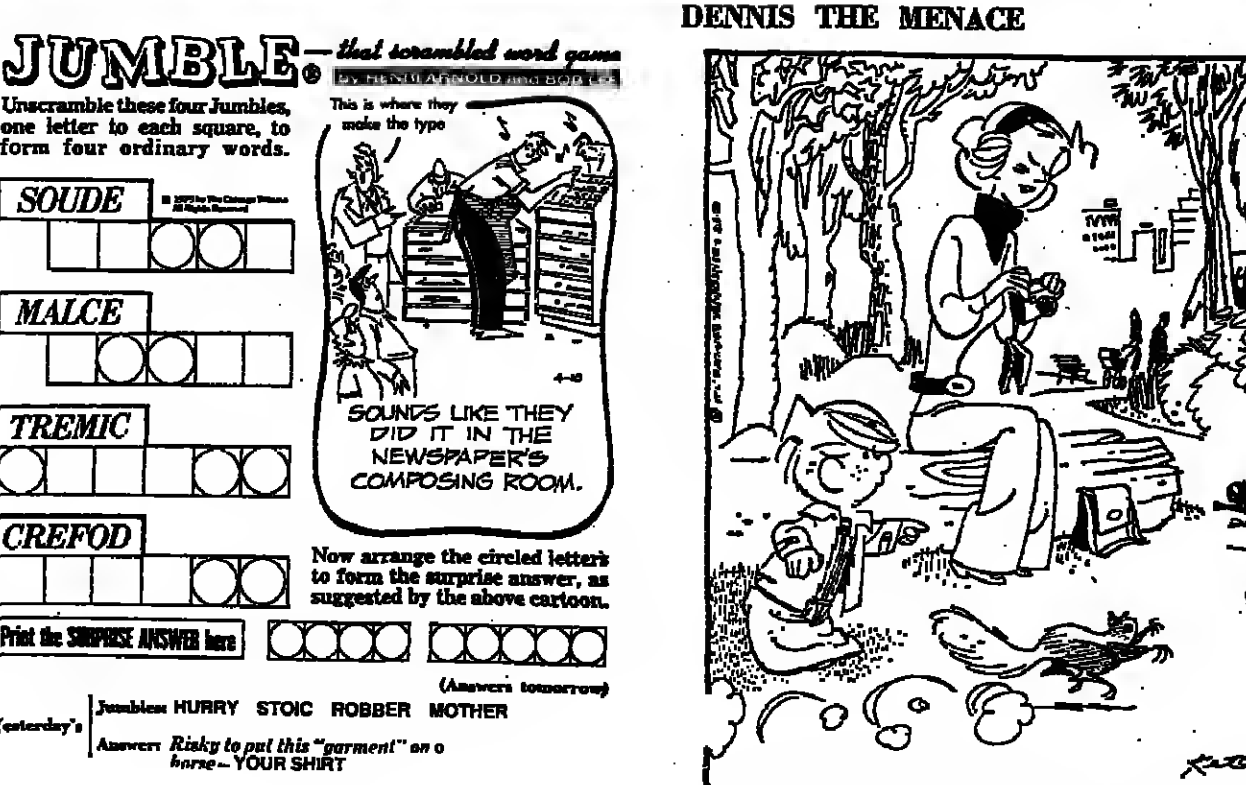
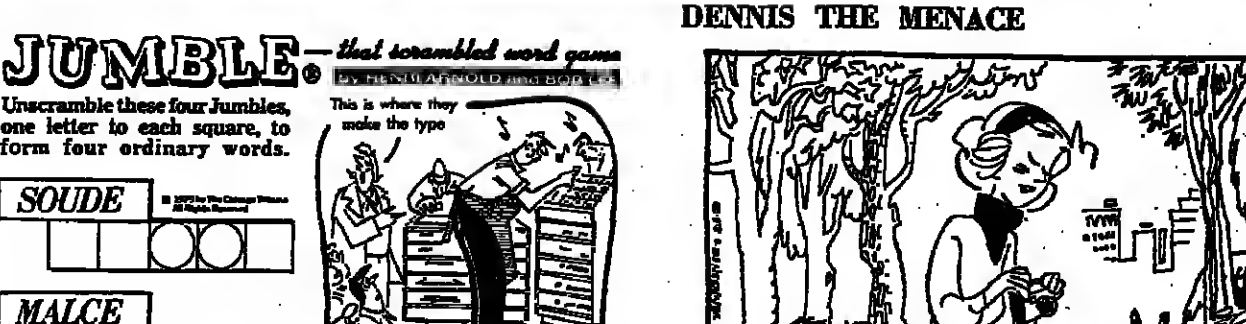
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DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL

Their Secret Wartime Correspondence

Edited by Francis L. Leventhal

Harold D. Langley and Manfred Jones

Saturday Review Press, Dutton, 885 pp., \$17.50.

Reviewed by Drew Middleton

HAROLD MACMILLAN, the most gifted author to occupy No. 10 Downing St. since Sir Winston's departure, once remarked that as he grew older he found the raw material of history—letters, diaries, dispatches—more rewarding than the finished product.

That genial elder statesman is certain to be delighted with this book. Here is material for 30 historians.

The subtitle is misleading. The editors admit that the book contains not all but "the heart" of the more than 1,700 messages exchanged by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill during World War II. Some of the messages are not "secret." Sir Winston, in his "The Second World War," gives the text of some of the more important documents to be found in this book.

These are minor points. The major one is that this is by far the most revealing report that we are likely to get on how a war was won and a peace was lost at the summit.

One by one the great problems of the war and of postwar reconstruction are laid out in a series of chapters that make one's heart sink at the enormity of the task that lay before the world's leaders.

These events are seen through the eyes of two remarkable men, giants in their day, who worked in surprising harmony in a world of chaos and confusion.

Behind the Prime Minister's courteous, courtly prose is the image of a statesman who of the world as it was. Roosevelt, on the other hand, those of a man who saw what he wanted it to be.

The President's spiritual as reflected in the message drafted to Stalin after the war, having won the war, was to let the world know that the weapons that let the German destroy the largely anti-Catholic Polish underground, message said: "We believe in all three of us (Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill) should do the most to save as many of the patriots and land on Soviet fields."

These two enlightened Western Victorian men lost the struggle to bring the Soviet Union into the postwar world they envisioned. In the end, Roosevelt realized they had been right and, perhaps, understood failure.

"We must be firm, however, and our course thus far is correct," he wrote in his last message to Churchill, this was dated April 11, 1945.

They were great men and they were not jealous one of the other.

Drew Middleton writes on many subjects for The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

For almost 20 years the best U.S. teams have been trying to defeat the best Italian team, without success. Another effort took place recently, with no preliminary fanfare but no change in the result.

An Aces team composed of Bob Wolf and Bob Hannon of Dallas, the reigning world pair champions, and Paul Soloway and John Swanson of Los Angeles, who narrowly failed to take the world title from the Italians in Bermuda, together with Don Kramm, former world champion, traveled to Tangier, Morocco, to compete in the biggest and most successful tournament ever staged in Africa with 500 competitors.

The Italians were Giorgio Beladonna, Benito Garozzo, Walter Avaroli and Pietro Forquet.

The Search Goes On

Not surprisingly, the Aces and the Italians reached the final of the team event, in a field of 40 teams. Italy scored a comfortable victory by 27 international match points in a 32-deal match.

The Aces had a close semifinal match against a strong French team, and squeaked through to the final thanks to the diamond deal. The U.S. auction permitted one of the French players to make a lead-direction double, but instead of pinpointing the winning defense it gave the declarer the clue he needed to make a slam.

Soloway opened the North hand with one heart, and jumped to four clubs when his partner responded one spade. This was a splinter bid suggesting a slam, it showed a strong hand, a spade fit, and at most a singleton club.

Swanson asked the opportunity to show length and strength in clubs by doubling an action that might sometimes permit East-West to locate a desirable sacrifice. Here it backfired.

The redoubled showed the club ace, and North cue-bid his diamond ace. South used a form of Blackwood in which the five-club response showed zero or three

guaranteed estimates of Generalissimo Franco's capacity for military mischief, with Allies fearing a German attack through Spain on North Africa. Comparing these exchanges with I saw and heard in the days, it is apparent that Churchill had the surer grasp. Churchill understood and consequently was wary the price that an unprovoked invasion of France would cost from Anglo-American forces, despite the fact that the Allies had a better understanding of the meat and potatoes of strategic planning: landing craft, ports, the logistics that he had and the great operation. The President's discourses on topics, one has the impression is repeating what he has told. Churchill's comments reflect hard-won experience.

The two men's relation with Stalin is one of the most important themes. Present belief for long he, for reasons never adequately explained, had an advantage dealing with Stalin not only by Churchill. There is little in the documents to substantiate this view. Stalin, on the other hand, was an abysmal war leader, he was as astute and wit politician as Roosevelt had. He had and he had one major advantage: He knew exactly what he wanted.

Churchill, too, was a practitioner of Realpolitik. He had no compunction about haggling spheres of influence with Georgian, although he was a trifle about this when Roosevelt sided him, and, at the end, he was more president than President about Stalin's aims.

Behind the Prime Minister's courteous, courtly prose is the image of a statesman who of the world as it was. Roosevelt, on the other hand, those of a man who saw what he wanted it to be.

The President's spiritual as reflected in the message drafted to Stalin after the war, having won the war, was to let the world know that the weapons that let the German destroy the largely anti-Catholic Polish underground, message said: "We believe in all three of us (Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill) should do the most to save as many of the patriots and land on Soviet fields."

These two enlightened Western Victorian men lost the struggle to bring the Soviet Union into the postwar world they envisioned. In the end, Roosevelt realized they had been right and, perhaps, understood failure.

"We must be firm, however, and our course thus far is correct," he wrote in his last message to Churchill, this was dated April 11, 1945.

They were great men and they were not jealous one of the other.

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